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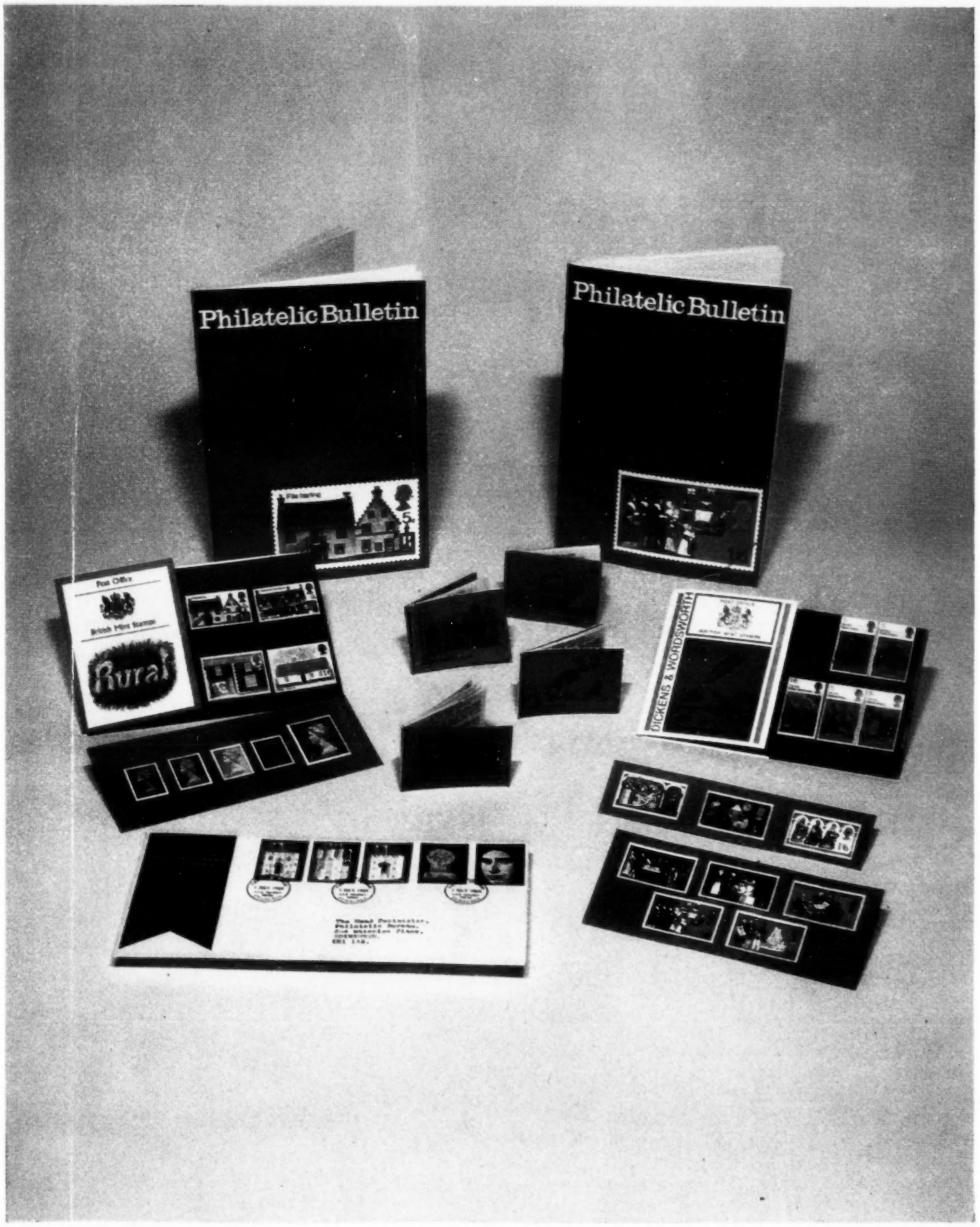

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Front cover photograph

A positive marketing policy is helping to increase sales of British postage stamps abroad. Encouraged by the Post Office and its overseas agents, philatelists in many countries are enthusiastically adding British pictorial and definitive stamps to their collection. The nerve centre of this multi-million pound business – gross philatelic revenue for 1968/69 was £2,600,000 – is the Philatelic Bureau in Edinburgh, Set up in 1963, the Bureau quickly justified its existence by attracting a turnover of £100,000 in the first year. Its turnover reached £2,129,000 in the last financial year.

Among the regular customers who buy new issues from the Bureau are thousands of collectors living abroad. Many of these make use of the deposit-account facilities through which regular purchases can be made without cash changing hands. To stimulate sales, collectors are offered new issues in presentation packs, about 100,000 of which are sold for each issue. Sales of first-day covers total some 350,000 for each issue.

Special philatelic counters have been opened at head post offices in several provincial towns and cities and 170 head offices offer first-day postmarking facilities.

Overseas philatelic agencies have been set up by the Post Office in the United States, Germany and Japan, and other markets are being considered. Local needs and habits are carefully examined. In Japan, for instance, gift packs containing stamps and explanatory leaflets are bought by many people who like to practise their English and find novel gifts to present to their hosts when paying social visits.

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A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Board of Trade addresses	19 Aug. 1970
Board of Trade Regional Organization	19 Aug. 1970
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Customs notices of interest to exporters	5 Aug. 1970
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	8 April 1970
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Half-yearly index – Jan.-June 1970	19 Aug. 1970
Official Receivers' offices	20 May 1970
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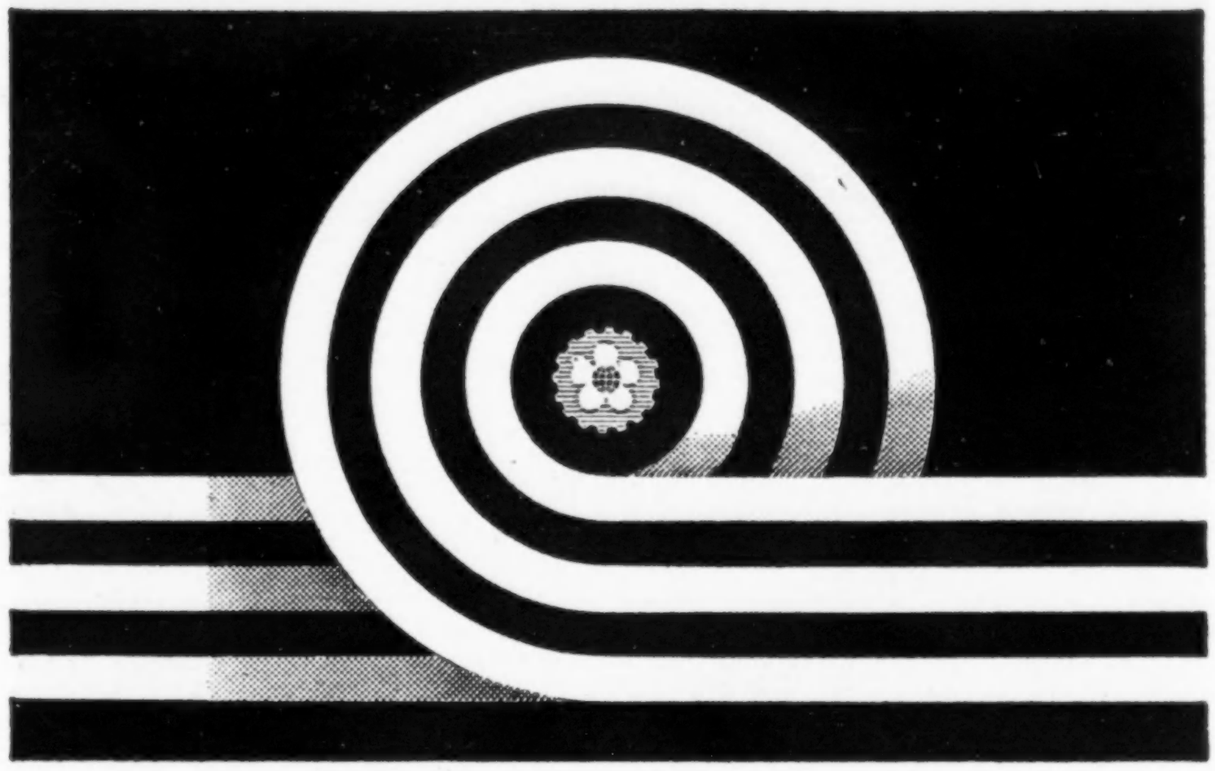


THE 26th PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR (BULGARIA)
SEPTEMBER 20-29
1970

Last year exhibitors from 48 countries, both East and West, displayed their products before 500,000 visitors in the course of 10 days and did business to the amount of £521,000. Certainly, it is too late to become an exhibitor, but why not come as a business visitor exploring new avenues for trade?

Bulgaria's next Five Year Plan offers good opportunities for British exporters

By W. F. B. Price, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Sofia

TWO YEARS AGO I wrote an article for the *Board of Trade Journal*† which sketched briefly the impressive rate of investment in new industries, tourism and to a lesser extent agriculture in Bulgaria since the war; I compared the very mediocre figure of British exports to this market with much higher figures from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy; I tried to analyze some of the reasons for our competitors successes and suggested some ways in which we could try to overcome difficulties in selling to a market which is by no means an easy one but which does place very useful orders with the West.

The main object of this article, written just before the start of the 26th International Trade Fair at Plovdiv, at which there will be an official British Pavilion for the fourth consecutive year, is to pinpoint the growth sectors in the economy of this hard working small Balkan country which could present useful opportunities for British exporters.

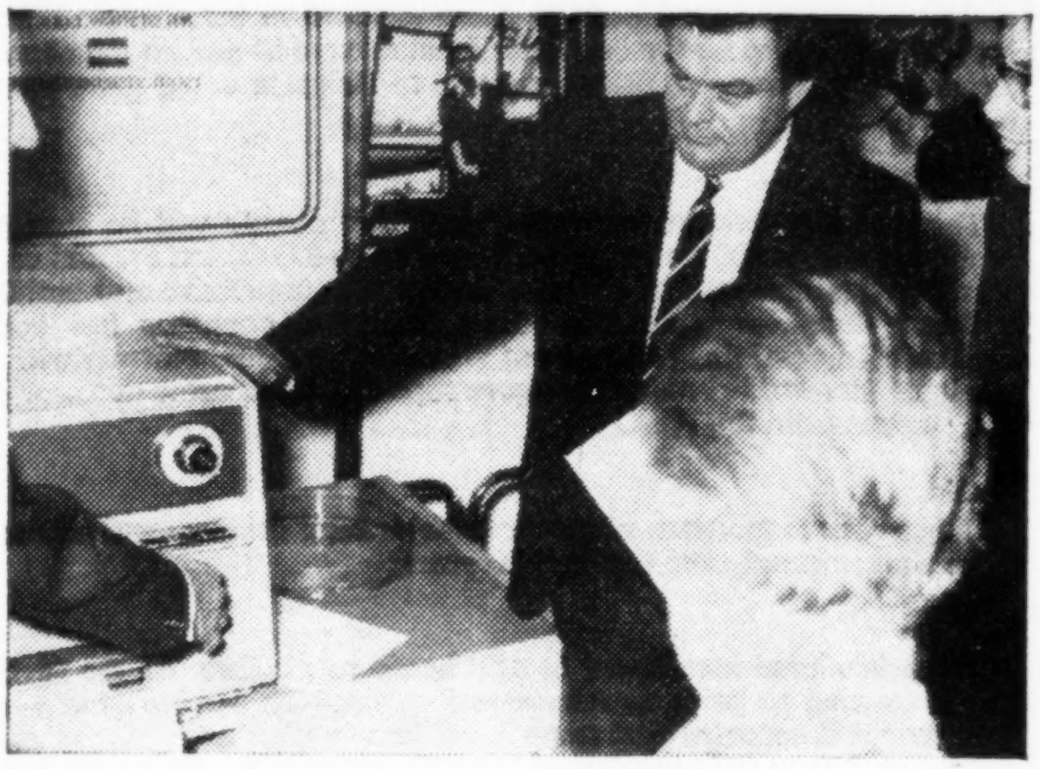
In the last year there has been in my opinion a genuine attempt by the Bulgarians to increase their trade with Britain in both directions. On the export side, their figures have risen steadily if not spectacularly, and are currently running at a rate of between £7 million and £8 million a year. The seriousness with which they are taking the British market is illustrated by the very recent exhibition of Bulgarian products at Olympia, which ends today (September 2).

At the same time, there has been a real drive to place more Bulgarian orders with British companies. Several of the major Bulgarian state trading organizations are under instructions to send all new specifications for import requirements to their representative in London so that he can try to find a suitable British supplier. Some Bulgarian importing organizations have taken the initiative to send missions to Britain to seek out new contacts and two such recent visitors were the Deputy Head of Rudmetal (metal products) and a small delegation from Machinoimport to see whether we could supply certain specialized machine tools. In addition, the small Commercial Section in our Embassy in Sofia has received far more inquiries from Bulgarian trading companies about potential British sources of supply during the last few months than ever before. British exports to Bulgaria during the first seven months of this year amounted to £4·6 million which, although small, is a 100 per cent increase over the comparable period in 1969, and shows an increase in virtually all the commodities which we sell to Bulgaria. On the basis of import licences so far issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade our exports to Bulgaria for the whole of the year could amount to nearly £10 million.

An important step forward in Anglo-Bulgarian relations was the visit to London in April of the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade who is also one of his country's Deputy Prime Ministers. On that occasion Mr. Avramov and Mr. Roy Mason, then President of the Board of Trade, signed the first official Trade Agreement negotiated between the two countries, and this more formal successor to previous Trade Arrangements, together with the signing in 1969 of the Agreement for Co-operation in the field of Applied Science and Technology, should augur well for the future. There have also been recent talks between the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank and ECGD which it is hoped might lead to the establishing of a line of buyers credit. It is expected that negotiations will be concluded very shortly. Increased opportunities for trade and tourism between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria are also opened by the Air Services Agreement concluded in May of this year.

During the last two years the rate of new investment in Bulgaria has slowed down rather and some emphasis has been placed on consolidating and improving the efficiency of existing industries and on increasing exports. The next Five Year Plan is scheduled to start at the beginning of 1971 and already drafts are being prepared and individual industries have put forward their bids for their share of the investment cake. A number of important new projects will be undertaken and at least a part of most of these will involve the purchase of more specialized machinery and components and perhaps more raw materials from the West.

† *Board of Trade Journal*, August 16, 1968.



Mr. M. R. Roberts of Rank Xerox East European operations demonstrates a 660 desk-top copier at a private exhibition in Sofia, Bulgaria last November.

Little definite has been decided yet but I believe that the following sectors of the economy could be of particular interest to the British exporter.

The chemical industry

Investment in recent years has been considerable; it is believed that Russia has given the equivalent of more than £100 million of credits for projects in this field. The two biggest contracts so far won by British firms in Bulgaria have been for a polyethylene plant at Bourgas, and an important share of a large fertilizer plant currently being built at Varna. Technoimport expect to negotiate the purchase of up to a dozen petrochemical projects during the next five years; some details are available with Export Services Department of the Board of Trade.

Computers

Bulgaria has bought a number of computers from the West during the last five years including three big ones from ICL. By 1980 she hopes to have 300 in operation. Most of these will be small machines either supplied from Russia or even built in Bulgaria. (Machinoimport are currently purchasing machinery for making components for computers.) Occasional sales of larger machines from the West are expected to continue with keen competition from IBM and the Japanese and with the French and West Germans also starting to show an interest.

Electronics industry

A large electronic components factory is in operation at Botevgrad near Sofia. It is already producing germanium diodes and transistors on the basis of know-how and machinery purchased from France, and will almost certainly have to go back to the West for further machinery and know-how when it comes to producing more components.

(*Continued on next page*)

BULGARIA, *continued*

Agriculture

Agriculture, which before the war produced 90 per cent of Bulgaria's exports, is still important but has received less funds for expansion than industry. Purchases from the West have been confined to moderate quantities of agriculture chemicals, one or two isolated purchases of farm machinery, relatively small quantities of livestock for breeding purposes, useful orders for poultry farm buildings and equipment and large imports from Holland of greenhouses which are now being built locally and there are big embryonic schemes for extremely large units for pig, calf and dairy production. Prime Minister Todor Zhivkov has announced that the emphasis in the future will be on very large farms, with associated industrial complexes which could lead to opportunities for selling equipment for various food processing industries. Bulgarian Ministers have also been watching closely the new big Rumanian irrigation projects across the Danube. There is talk of similar irrigation projects being included in the next plan, and if this turns out to be the case and if suitable credit and counter-trade terms can be arranged British exports to Bulgaria could grow spectacularly.

Shipbuilding

This industry has grown rapidly and very shortly will be starting production of 14,500 ton cargo ships and up to 55,000 ton ore and coal carriers. The shipyard at Varna is particularly impressive and besides building ships for most other East European countries has been successful in obtaining orders from West Germany and Norway with a resultant increased demand for more sophisticated marine accessories and engines from the West.

Roads

Bulgaria has ambitious plans for a major road development scheme to be implemented over the next 20 years.

Tourism

Bulgaria's large investment in new hotels particularly on the Black Sea is starting to bring in substantial earnings on foreign exchange. This year it is expected that some 2½ million tourists will pass through Bulgaria with the greater proportion of them staying here for a holiday. Bulgaria designs and builds her own hotels but some equipment and furnishings are occasionally imported from the West.

Supplies to third countries

Bulgaria has enjoyed some important successes in recent years in obtaining useful civil engineering contracts abroad and also in supplying small complete manufacturing units for developing countries, particularly in Asia and North Africa. Technoexportstroy, for example, has built a large extension to the airport at Baghdad and sports cities at Tripoli and Benghazi, and Technoexport claims to have built more than 250 plants abroad in more than 20 countries, including dairies, food canning factories. refrigerated store houses, a tobacco processing plant and slaughter houses. Both organizations often sub-contract to Western suppliers.

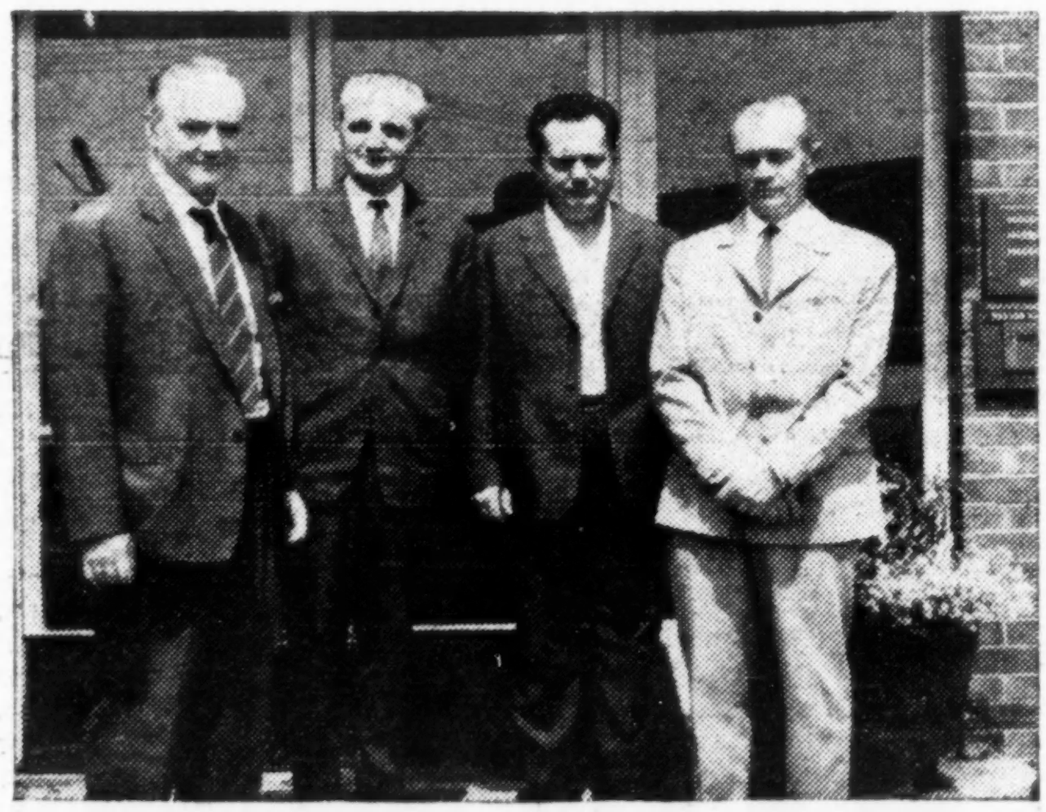
Civil aviation equipment

The Bulgarian Civil Aviation Amalgamation has placed useful orders with British companies in the past for equipment used at Bulgarian airports, including radar and other communication equipment. It is estimated that Bulgaria's requirements over the next few years could result in up to £1½ million of business with the West, some of which will arise out of the new Sofia Airport on which building is expected to begin in 1973.

I have concentrated on the possible opportunities for selling capital equipment to Bulgaria rather than on the difficulties and problems which the winning and fulfilling of such contracts often entails (I suspect that not all Western successes here have been profitable!) But I should also emphasize that Bulgaria is a country with limited foreign exchange: 80 per cent of all its foreign trade is carried out with other East European countries, particularly with Russia with whom it has particularly close ties. It only buys from the West what it considers essential and what it cannot get from other East European countries (it spends very little of its precious hard currency on consumer goods) and less still on Western consultants). Bulgaria has to stretch its limited resources to the utmost; hence its insistence on long credits, its preference for counter-trade or compensation deals, and its policy of almost invariably awarding contracts to the supplier whose offer is the lowest. A British company which produces 'pricey' plant is most unlikely to win a large contract in Bulgaria.

There has not been room in this article to elaborate on the les spectacular but equally worthwhile opportunities that exist in supplyin Bulgarian factories, research institutes, hospitals and other enterpriseg with the raw materials and day-to-day supplies such as chemicals, s lubricants, pharmaceuticals, building insulation materials, special tools, scientific instruments and packaging materials which it cannot get from Eastern Europe. But I hope it has given an idea of some of the possibilities for selling plant and machinery as Bulgaria steps forward to its next Five Year Plan.

ORDERS FROM EASTERN EUROPE



The Hungarian State buying house, Techniompex, Budapest, has placed an order with Masson Scott Thrissell Engineering Ltd., for a 101 Langston Masson compact corrugator, the first to be installed in Hungary. The machine will be installed at the Nyiregyhaza box plant, situated in the northern agricultural area of Hungary. The order was followed by a visit to the Masson Scott Thrissell Wimbledon works by a delegation from the Hungarian Paper Institute. Photo shows (left to right) Peter Rees, MSTE senior sales engineer; Ing. H. Vincze, engineering manager, Hungarian Paper Institute; Ing. S. Czernus, manager, Investment Dept. HPI, and Ing. M. Balazs.

Mr. T. Marin, manager of the polyurethane project for Oriolik, a large furniture manufacturer based in Oriovac, Yugoslavia, recently visited the Dunlop Company's Dunlopillo division. Earlier this year a Technical Aid Agreement was signed with Dunlopillo division and Viking Engineering of Stockport will supply the polyurethane plant. Shown in the picture (taken at the Dunlopillo headquarters at Pannal, near Harrogate) are left to right: Mr. G. Bibby, commercial manager, Development Department; Mr. T. J. Thomas, general manager, Dunlopillo division; Madame N. Brilic, interpreter, Mr. Marin and Mr. A. M. Harral, marketing manager, Export.

Aircraft noise—what is being done to combat the problem around Britain's major airports

By the Rt Hon Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade

[*Reprinted from 'The Times' of August* 28]

AIRCRAFT NOISE is for many people the most vexatious of the intrusions of modern life upon the quiet enjoyment of homes and gardens. No Minister or official concerned with aviation, and no pilot, air traffic controller or airport manager can be unaware that aircraft noise is a major social problem of the environment.

Yet there is a widespread conviction that decisions are always taken *in favour* of 'aviation' interests and *against* those of public peace and amenity. No one likes to have noisy jet aircraft flying near them, and those who suffer worst cannot understand why more is not done to protect them from disturbance.

In the long run aircraft will be much quieter than they now are—the initial scheme of aircraft noise certification will require the noise of future types of subsonic jets to be cut to about half that of aircraft of the same size now flying. This is where long-sighted and intelligent initiatives have already paid off and, if followed up vigorously, can yield further striking improvements. Quietening existing types is also a possibility, though the cost could be tremendous. But further advances in dealing with noise at source, that is, the in-built inherent noisiness of the aircraft themselves, will obviously take time and cannot be expected to eliminate disturbance altogether.

The Roskill Commission

The work to date of the Roskill Commission on the third London airport—itself an unprecedented exercise in public planning—clearly points the moral that noise is an important factor in the choice of site for any major airport of the future. Though, even here, the choice of site cannot avoid disturbing *some* people.

Public planning inquiries relating to development at existing airports now commonly focus on noise issues which was not the case only a few years ago. Local authorities are already encouraged to take noise into account in their land-use plans around airports, Soundproofing schemes, such as the British Airports Authority grants scheme at Heathrow, may also be important, some recent correspondents to newspapers have argued. I agree there may be a case to consider extending the scheme. I believe too that very much more can and will be done to prevent the development of new 'noise' slums in the future.

But what of the present? Since the introduction of jet airliners, the vicinity of Heathrow, and areas affected by air routes up to 10 or even 20 miles away, have posed an intractable problem. More recently the spread of jet services to many other airports has greatly enlarged the areas affected.

The problem of Heathrow is still uniquely severe because the number of people affected is so much greater than in any other case. But Heathrow, unlike many other airports, is nearing its aircraft movement capacity. People near other airports such as Gatwick, and Luton, naturally fear future expansion of traffic and want to see the special noise abatement measures applied at Heathrow used to protect them. Progress in this direction is already being made in many cases.

Although the Board of Trade's powers in relation to BAA airports are not available at municipally owned airports, minimum noise disturbance routes, restriction of night jet flying, use of noise-preferential runways, noise limits and monitoring of jet take-off noise are among the controls which are being considered and in some cases already being used by the airport owners. Generally, the measures now in force at Heathrow provide the model.

Of course, as people around Heathrow know only too well, noise abatement procedures and operational controls do not eliminate disturbance. In many cases their effect is to give some measure of protection to one area at the expense of increased disturbance in another. The practical choices often seem no more than choices of evils. For instance the monitored noise limits for jet take-offs which are designed to ensure that the first major built up area does not receive noise above 110 PNdB (perceived noise decibels) by day or 102 PNdB by night, often mean that the aircraft's engine power must be reduced as soon as a safe height is reached, which in turn means that the aircraft may be lower (and therefore cause more disturbance) farther on along its route.

Even more clearly, the choice of aircraft routeings is, in the absence of any wholly unpopulated areas, inevitably a choice of who should be spared. The routes are reviewed and sometimes changed to reduce the numbers of people overflown, but I know this is cold comfort for those whose lives and leisure is newly made a misery.

In other cases there is no real choice of operational procedures. There are a number of airworthiness, air traffic control and navigational constraints both in terms of equipment and the human limits of those on whose skills reliance must be placed. Above all, strict safety standards must not be degraded.

A large jet airliner is an unwieldy monster and even the most experienced pilots and air traffic controllers face exacting tasks during the critical stages when approaching to land and following take-off.

Navigational and flying aids, both in the aircraft and on the ground also set limits to what manoeuvres are possible for the particular aircraft at the particular airport. Moreover, it is often not possible to predict accurately what the noise disturbance consequence will be from a change, say, in the siting of a navigational beacon on the ground, a new take-off procedure or route, or the allocation of aircraft between different runways. Sadly the only practical way of proceeding is to try it out and examine the resulting situation in the light of experience. A new experiment at London Airport is currently being conducted.

The economics of noise

These various factors set limits on the operational noise abatement techniques that can be used until quieter aircraft are in general use. I must also mention the economics of noise. Nearly all noise abatement measures put some penalty on aviation efficiency. The costs to the airline of a refuelling stop at Shannon, where this is necessary to reduce take-off load to be able to comply with the monitored noise limit at Heathrow, are something like £1,000. The total costs to BAA and airlines of restricting use of Heathrow at night is hard to quantify but certainly high. On the benefits side, the Roskill Commission have published their research team's study of the 'valuation' of aircraft noise in terms of property values as part of their pioneering cost/benefit analyses, (*Papers and Proceedings, Vol. VII.*)

True, there has been some critical comment on the methods employed, but it is surely right to bring together as much information as possible regarding the penalties and benefits of measures to reduce aircraft noise disturbance on the basis of money valuation. This will not perhaps resolve the question of how much money should be spent and by whom; what economic inefficiencies in terms of compelling less than the best use of the expensive assets that airports and aircraft represent should be accepted, to get any given degree of noise reduction. But it will help to clarify the issues.

(*continued on next page*)

NOISE ABATEMENT, *continued*

It is now generally accepted that a large research effort is needed to gain a better understanding of the problems of securing and preserving a humanly pleasing environment in an industrial society. The Government is already spending well over £1¼ million yearly on a far-reaching programme of research into aircraft noise. Past effort on gas turbine engines has ensured that even the largest airliners that may be developed in the future will be quieter than those of today. We also need the results of more research on the human and economic factors of noise. And we need a willingness to take a long view and plan today for tomorrow's world.

Noise is an international problem

But looking at the situation as it must be faced *today*, the importance of keeping and developing an efficient aviation industry is an inextricable part of future economic growth and prosperity. Civil aviation is one of Britain's biggest winners of 'invisible exports'. There can be no putting back of the clock, and nostalgia for the days of horse and cart is as inappropriate in this, as it is in other contexts. We must, I believe, face the fact that there is, in the very short term, relatively little more that can be done to reduce current levels of aircraft noise disturbance associated with Heathrow's operations. But in the measurable future, the introduction of quieter aircraft will, undoubtedly, make the situation better.

Since noise is an international problem, collaboration with other countries for further and improved arrangements for aircraft noise certification needs to be pursued vigorously under this country's leadership. Research efforts must be maintained and stepped up. Controlled land use and airport siting and planning techniques must be developed to the full. In these ways the frustrating constraints in the short term, on which I have every sympathy, will yield to a more peaceful environment in the years to come. That must be our objective.

Appointment of BoT Export Director, North West Region

MR. JOHN S. NORMAN has been appointed Board of Trade Regional Export Director for the North West Region (Manchester) and will take up his appointment on September 7.

His career in the Civil Service, totalling some 31 years, has been almost entirely concerned with export promotion, both overseas and Britain. He joined the Department of Overseas Trade in 1938, and during World War II served in the Royal Navy. After the war he returned to the Department of Overseas Trade and was engaged in providing export services to a number of industries.

Mr. Norman subsequently served in the British Trade Commissioner service in Montreal, Halifax NS, Toronto, Ontario, Hong Kong and Nairobi.

Since his return to Britain in 1962 Mr. Norman has served in headquarters division of the Board of Trade concerned with export services and promotion. In January 1970 he was appointed Director of General Export Services Branch at Hillgate House, London, E.C.4, in the newly organized Export Services Division of the Board of Trade. He was born in 1921.

BIM seminar on management ratios and interfirm comparison

THE BRITISH INSTITUTE of Management are holding a seminar on the use of management ratios for business control and interfirm comparisons. The seminar will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on September 23. Further details are available from The Conference Secretary, BIM, Management House, Parker Street, London, WC2B 5PT.

Mr. Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade, visited the factory of the Lovable Co. Ltd. when he toured Cumbernauld on August 21. From left to right are Dame Jean Roberts, chairman of Cumbernauld Development Corporation, Mr. Peter Moss, deputy managing director of Lovable Co., Mr. Noble and Mr. J. M. Mitchell, general manager of Lovable Co.

Mr. Anthony Grant (left), Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, welcomed Mr. Turgut Gulex, Turkish Minister of Public Works at the Board of Trade last week. Mr. Gulex called to see Mr. Grant at the end of his visit to the United Kingdom.

Computer-aided design at Birmingham MTDR conference

THE MINISTRY of Technology announce that the Computer-Aided Design Centre and the Machine Tool Industry Research Association will both be exhibiting at the 11th International Machine Tool Design and Research Conference Birmingham University, from September 14 to 18, and will be linked by land lines, via a teletype and graph plotter, to the Centre's Atlas 2 computer at Cambridge.

CATALOGUES OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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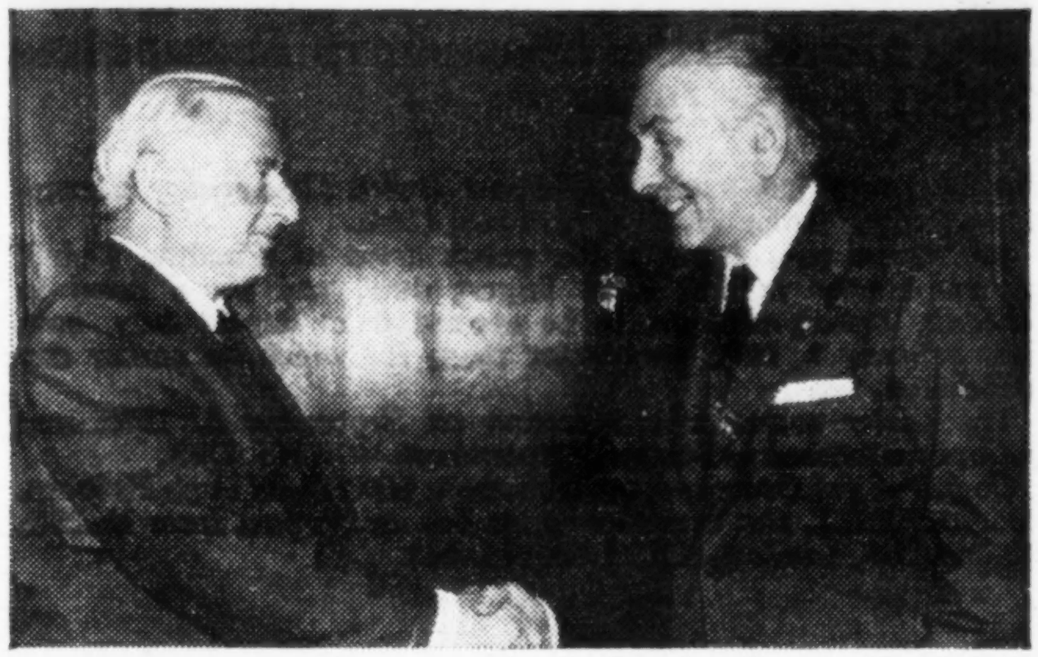
ECGD backs £12 million contract for blast furnace for Argentina

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department signed a Financial Guarantee on August 25 covering the financing of a contract for the design, supply and construction of a complete blast furnace for the General Savio Steel Plant at San Nicolas, about 130 miles north-west of Buenos Aires.

The contract, worth more than £12 million, is between the Head Wrightson group's plant contracting subsidiary, Head Wrightson Process Engineering Limited and Sociedad Mixta Siderurgia Argentina (Somisa). It was won in the face of severe international competition and is the only one awarded to a United Kingdom company by Somisa to fulfil their San Nicolas expansion programme.

The blast furnace, one of the first of its type in the world, has been initially designed for a daily output of 3,600 metric tons of molten iron, with provision for the output to be increased to 4,500 metric tons per day. The plant is expected to be commissioned in August 1973.

A loan, of £9.1 million, is being made available by Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd., who are acting on behalf of a consortium of British banks comprising Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank Ltd., Glyn Mills & Co., Lloyds Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Ltd., National Westminster Bank Ltd., and The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd., and is repayable over a period of 12 years from date of commissioning.



Mr. Jasper Rootham (left), a managing director of Lazard Brothers and General Pedro F. Castineiras, the chairman of Sociedad Mixta Siderurgia Argentina (Somisa). A financial agreement for £9.1 million was signed on August 25 at the offices of Lazard Brothers which provides for a loan to support a £12 million contract between Head Wrightson Process Engineering Ltd., and Somisa. Head Wrightson will design, supply and erect a blast furnace at San Nicolas, Argentine. The loan is covered by a Guarantee of the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

'New possibilities in Europe'

EFTA's tenth annual report

NEW POSSIBILITIES in Europe are discussed in the Tenth Annual Report of the European Free Trade Association, published on September 1. The creation of a large European market has always been one of EFTA's major objectives and real progress is foreseen as a result of developments during the year ending June 1970, the period covered by the report.

This tenth year of EFTA's existence had seen EFTA's own enlargement by the accession in March of Iceland, its eighth full member, and the year ended as ministers from three EFTA countries, the six EEC Countries and the Republic of Ireland met to discuss the enlargement of the EEC.

These discussions had become a possibility as a result of the EEC conference at the Hague in December 1969, when the six member countries had agreed to open negotiations between the EEC and countries applying for membership and, as soon as such negotiations had started, to begin talks with other EFTA countries about their future relations with the EEC. Ministers at the EFTA Council meeting in May had warmly welcomed these new developments, at the same time re-affirming their strong interest in safeguarding, as an important part of an enlarged European Community, the free market already established in EFTA. Ministers had also agreed on a procedure for the continuing exchange of information and consultation between the EFTA countries during negotiations with the EEC.

The report notes that during the year there had already been co-operation between EFTA and EEC countries on specific matters and reviews the progress made in the drawing up of a patent convention and the first step towards co-operation in science and technology.

Trade within EFTA continued to expand vigorously in its third year of virtually free trade in industrial goods. The report points out that, while total EFTA imports and exports have doubled since 1959, the last year before tariff reductions in EFTA began, trade between EFTA countries has nearly tripled. This represented an annual average rate of growth of 11 per cent. In 1969 the main change in the pattern of intra-EFTA trade was the very sharp growth of United Kingdom exports, which rose by nearly 22 per cent.

The report gives a detailed account of EFTA activities during the year and includes a commentary on economic developments in the nine EFTA countries.

Copies of the Tenth Annual Report and other EFTA publications are available free of charge, from the Board of Trade's EFTA Information Centre, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2479/2480).

(*See also 'EFTA trade in the first half of* 1970,' *page* 485).

Mr. Apa B. Pant, High Commissioner of India, together with Mrs. Pant, Mr. S. C. Kaul, First Secretary, Consular Dept. and Mr. P. V. K. Christie, Assistant Commissioner, visited British Leyland Motor Corporation Ltd. on August 24. They saw the heavy vehicle producing plant of Leyland Motors Ltd. and test drove various trucks and an Atlantean double deck bus around the company's test track. From left to right: Mr. A. D. Fogg, director and general manager of Leyland Motors Ltd.. Mr. Ronald Ellis, managing director, British Leyland, Truck and Bus Division; Mr. R. Robinson, manager, Overseas Manufacturing Division, British Leyland Truck and Bus Division and Mr. Apa B. Pant,

One-day conference on exports to West Africa

'EXPORTING TO WEST AFRICA' is to be the subject of a one-day conference which will be mounted by BNEC Africa and the Merseyside Chamber of Commerce on board the m.v. 'Aureol' on December 8. The 'Aureol' is being made available to the British National Export Council by the Elder Dempster Line.

The conference will be chaired by Mr. E. C. Judd, chairman of BNEC Africa and deputy chairman of the United Africa Company. It will include audio-visual presentations on at least four of the priority markets in West Africa, a talk on marketing and discussions on such subjects as banking, insurance, shipping, agencies and aid. The cost will be £5 per head and further details can be obtained from BNEC, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1, or the Merseyside Chamber of Commerce, 1 Old Hall Street, Liverpool 3.

The Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions (No. 8) Order 1970)

THE TREASURY has made the Import Duties (Temporary Exemptions) (No. 8) Order 1970 (SI 1970 No. 1264).

The Order provides that the goods listed in Schedule 1 shall be temporarily exempt from import duty, and those listed in Schedule 2 shall continue to be exempt from import duty, both until January 1, 1971, except for items for which an earlier day is specified.

The Order comes into operation on September 3, 1970, and has been published as Statutory Instrument 1970 No. 1264.

Copies of the Order are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches (price 1s.), or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1 (price 1s. 4d.).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by September 16.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption Required Until	Reference
29.16	2 - (6 - Methoxy - 2 - naphthyl) propionic acid	d-2 (6'-Methoxy-2'-naphthyl) propionic acid	December 31, 1970	13487
29.35	2 - Piperidinoethyl 3 - methyl - 4 - oxo - 2 - phenylchromene - 8 - carboxylate hydrochloride	Flavoxate hydrochloride	December 31, 1970	13489
29.39	17B - Acetyl - 6 - chloro - 17α - hydroxyoestra, 6-dien-3-one acetate	6B - Chloro - 17α - acetoxy - 19 - norpregna -4, 6-diene-3, 20-dione	December 31, 1970	13488

CBI and BNEC sponsor British businessmen for UNIDO meeting

THE UNITED NATIONS Industrial Development Organization, in conjunction with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, is holding a meeting for the promotion of specific Asian industrial projects in Manila, Philippines from September 23 to 30.

Because of the considerable interest of this meeting to British industry, the Confederation of British Industry in co-operation with the British National Export Council is sponsoring a scheme whereby a group of British businessmen may attend.

Report on Government Contracts

THE REPORT ON the Interim Review of the Review Board for Government Contracts (which was the subject of a CBI release on July 31) was published on August 28 (HMSO price 5s. 6d.)

The Board was set up in August 1969 as part of the agreement reached earlier between the Government and the CBI under which the arrangements for non-competitive Government contracts were extensively revised by providing for equality of information, selective post costing and new profit formulae.

The Interim Review resolves certain outstanding points of disagreement on the accounting conventions to be used and specifies the adjustments required in order that the basic aim of a 14 per cent return on capital employed shall be achieved in the period ending with the completion of the first General Review of the working of the agreement (*Hansard*, October 15, 1969, W.A. Col. 101).

The chairman of the Board is Sir William Lawson, and its members are Mr. R. A. Barr, Viscount Caldecote, Sir St. J. Elstub and Lord Roberthall.

Government's decisions on interim report of Committee of Inquiry on Rabies

MR. JAMES PRIOR, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Mr. Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced on August 24 that they accept the main recommendations on future import policy for dogs and cats which were made by the Committee of Inquiry on Rabies in their Interim Report. These would be put into effect by a Statutory Instrument to be laid before Parliament later the same week.

Imports of domestic dogs and cats will be permitted from September 16. They will be required to undergo a period of 6 months' quarantine, and while in quarantine will be required to be vaccinated twice with an inactivated anti-rabies vaccine to reduce the risk of cross-infection in kennels. The practical implications of the Committee's recommendaton that dogs and cats should also be vaccinated before import are being further explored and this recommendation is not being implemented for the time being.

If in future there should be a case of rabies in a quarantine kennel, the quarantine for other animals in the kennel block or kennels concerned will be extended for such period as Ministers think necessary to safeguard against possible cross-infection. In such a case, no more animals will be permitted to be admitted to the kennel block or kennels concerned, and as a safety precaution animals released from that block or those kennels in the previous two weeks will be recalled.

'Set fair for D Day', says Decimal Board chairman

A SURVEY of British firms' preparedness for decimal currency, conducted amongst management in May and June, shows that only 6 per cent of firms throughout the United Kingdom had not taken any steps to prepare (compared with 14 per cent in September last year) and some of these firms will have only minimal preparations to make in any case. This is stated by Lord Fiske, chairman of the Decimal Currency Board, in the Board's Newsletter published on August 20 almost exactly six months before D Day, February 15, 1971, when the changeover to decimal currency begins.

Lord Fiske says that it is immediately apparent from the survey, which covered a representative sample of more than 1,400 firms excluding retailers, that conversion of business machines and computers – one of the most important areas of preparedness – was largely complete or the subject of firm planning; for example, of those firms which use machines – four out of five – only 4 per cent had yet to make plans. He adds that it is 'most heartening' that the managements of the smaller firms are now nearly as well advanced as their bigger competitors in making suitable preparations about business machines.

Temporary adaptations of machines for decimals

The Board have also published a reference booklet entitled 'Temporary adaptations of machines' which is designed to give advice on how some types of business machines can for a short time be used for decimal working before they are fully converted from £sd to £p.

Members of The National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs getting ready for D-Day. At the Decimalization Centre, Baker Street, sponsored by the Gross Cash Register Company, training and planning sessions and teach-ins have been in progress all year.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date, specified:

Number	Grantee	Subject-Matter
	August 3, 1970	
1,086,286	Institute de Recherches de la Siderurgie Francaise	Ultrasonic inspection devices
1,090,012	Societa' Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of stabilizing polyethylene
1,094,025	Joseph Antonine Noel Rousselet	Self-discharging centrifuge
1,115,996	Arthur Wade	Temperature control enclosures
	August 4, 1970	
1,094,663	Societa' Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Device for granulating synthetic thermoplastic material
1,096,750	Societa' Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of preparing ethylene copolymers
1,110,566	Societa' Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of polymerizing gaseous vinyl-type monomers
1,136,990	Societa 'Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of blending granular synthetic resin material
1,147,774	Societa' Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Gaseous ethylene polymerizing reactor
1,152,192	Societa' Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of preparing catalytically active $TiCl_3$:
1,174,106	Appareils de Precision et de Controls A.P.C.	A fluid-regular valve
	July 31, 1970	
828,539	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electric pulse signalling system.
1,019,060	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Method of manufacturing sealed magnet reed contact units.
1,046,168	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Semiconductor light modulator.
1,046,187	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Improvements in or relating to semiconductor devices.
1,056,910	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	A method of making contact blades, having a precious metal top layer.
1,073,024	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Impulse correlation function generator.
1,083,200	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Improvements in relating to semiconductor devices.
1,088,790	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Multiple junction semiconductor devices.
1,100,358	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Dual reel take-up stand.
1,104,122	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Capacitor microphone and amplifier combination.
1,140,579	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Method of making semiconductor devices and devices made thereby.
1,140,590	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electric pulse signalling system.
1,060,012	Viktor Seidl	Machine for cleaning railway ballast.
1,069,702	Roger Paul Sonneville	Improvements in and relating to a hammerhead bolt.
1.098,835	Laboratories Jacques Logeais	Spiro-oxazolidinones spiro-oxazines, their process of preparation and their therapeutic compositions, containing said derivatives.
	August 10, 1970	
991,365	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Radio direction finding system.
1,021,285	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Phase-locked pulse generator.
1,042,550	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	An AC electrical switching circuit.
1,055,575	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Electrical signal transmission system.
1,056,987	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	A method for coating a surface of a substrate with an insulating material by sputtering.
1,108,098	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Oil immersed electrical components.
1,113,956	Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd.	Radio navigation system.
828,785	The Sperry Gyroscope Company Ltd.	Control apparatus for aircraft.
897,627	The Sperry Gyroscope Company Ltd.	Control apparatus for aircraft.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE,
Comptroller.

The Patent Office.

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LEICESTER	11 De Montfort Street, Leicester, LE.1 7.GE.	0533-25477
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LIVERPOOL AIRPORT	Room 13, Hangar No. 2, Speke, L.24 8.QE.	051-427 7329
MANCHESTER	261/5 Corn Exchange Building, Fennel Street, Manchester, M.4 3.HJ.	061-832 9386
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Aviation and Shipping

Concorde 002 flight over the west coast route

CONCORDE 002 was expected to start its supersonic flight programme along the west coast test route on Tuesday, September 1, The flights were due to start at a Mach number of about 1.7 leading up to tests along the route at Concorde's cruising speed of Mach 2.

The majority of Concorde's supersonic testing will continue to be carried out over the North Sea. The west coast route will only be used for about 40-50 flights spread over a period of three years. Flights will all be made in a north to south direction at heights above 40,000 ft.

Air Transport Licensing Board report

THE TENTH report of the Air Transport Licensing Board for the year ended March 31, 1970, has been published by HMSO, price 3s. (15p.) net.

The growth of inclusive tour charter traffic from the United Kingdom continued in the summer of 1969, when about 1.75 million people took holidays of this kind (the report discloses). United Kingdom airlines carried 22 per cent more such passengers than in the previous year, and further increased their share of the market to 93 per cent.

BEA report 'most successful year'

THE BRITISH European Airways Corporation enjoyed its most successful year with a group profit of £6.5 million, and maintained its place as the seventh largest passenger-carrying airline in the world with 8.5 million passengers. This is disclosed in the Corporation's annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1970, published by HMSO, at 15s. (75p.) net. The six larger airlines are United States operators, and BEA remains the second largest international carrier in the world with 5.3 million international passengers. A 13 per cent increase in international traffic

A probe ready for firing from the launcher unit of a Plessey-Sippican Expendable Bathythermograph system. The probe detects temperature as it free-falls to the sea bed and this is plotted on a chart recorder to give a temperature/depth profile down to 1,500 ft. This information is essential to locate thermoclines that could protect a submarine from a sonar search. Equipment of this type has just been ordered from Plessey by the Royal Australian Navy under a contract valued at over £200,000.

was recorded, while traffic on domestic routes – relatively static over the past three years – began to rise slowly, with a 3 per cent increase over 1968/9.

In 1969/70 BEA revenue reached a record £126 million, an increase of £17.7 million over the previous year; overseas earnings increased by 14 per cent and Britain's balance of payments benefited by £29 million net.

Air transport and travel industry training grants exceed levy paid

IT IS EXPECTED that the major part of the air transport industry in Great Britain will receive more in training grants than was paid in levy for the year 1969-70. In addition to grants financed by levy, the industry has received more than £40,000 in grants from the Department of Employment and Productivity towards extra training places.

This is stated in the annual report of the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board (HMSO, price 3s. 6d. net), published on August 26, which also reports the findings of a manpower survey and other research work by the Board. The survey showed that in 10 years, manpower in the air transport industry in Britain is likely to more than double, while training costs currently estimated at £12 million a year will rise to £21.4 million, at 1969 cost level, over the same period.

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DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in these statistics is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, Ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or Ext. 314 or 315 for Exports, Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

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Dumpy Level, Theodolite, vices, planes and large assortment of tools. Taps and dies. Jim crow, picks, hammers, stretcher, sheet lead.

ON VIEW. Monday, Tuesday, 21/22 September. 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Catalogues 2s. 6d. from the auctioneers.
JOHN PRITCHARD & Co., Cathedral Chambers, Bangor, N.W. Tel. Bangor 4455.

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1970	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
September 8-9	**Miscellaneous stores**	**Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs.**	**Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 'Modwena House,' 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. (Tel. 4657)**

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax featherweight pumps; Coventry Climax fork lift trucks; 2- and 4-wheel horse drawn carts; MT tyres and scrap aircraft tyres; MT spares, scrap textiles; rescue equipment including axes, asbestos blankets, bond wire, 5-ton ratchet and lever jacks; manilla and sisal rope, first aid equipment; miscellaneous engineering stores; various cloths; vests and drawers; electronic equipment; scrap rubber; machine tools; hand tools; miscellaneous clothing, including firemen's clothing; textiles; household and office furniture; kitchen equipment, etc.; earth moving spares and components; large quantities of miscellaneous general stores.

September 16	**Miscellaneous stores**	**The County Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle**	**Harrison & Hetherington Ltd. (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle (Tel. 26292)**

Bedford 39 seater coach; Hands 10-ton trailer; test sets; engine stands; phase and pulse generators; oscilloscopes; tool test sets; rescue equipment including sledge and club hammers, extending ladders, mining pickheads, chisel and claw crowbars, general purpose saws, wooden boxes; machine tools including, Fletol flex drives, 8 in. bench type grinders, hand operated bending rolls, pedal operated guillotines, valve grinder; quantities of clothing; textiles; kitchen equipment; furniture and other miscellaneous stores.

September 22-25	**Heavy duty road making commercial and private vehicles**	**Ordnance Storage & Disposals Depot, Ruddington, Notts.**	**Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L) Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272)**

Mobile cranes by Coles, Ransome, Neale, Jones; Commer hydraulic tippers; Aveling Barford dumpers; Fowler, 'Challenger' and Caterpillar 'D4' hydraulic tippers; excavators by Ruston Bucyrus and Blaw Knox; scrapers; graders; heavy duty tractors; AEC Matador trucks; drop-side trucks; water tank trailers; Coventry Climax and Conveyancer fork lift trucks; Scammell breakdown trucks; Coventry Climax fire pumps; David Brown and Fordson tractors; Thames trucks and vans; Bedford 'Utilecons,' vans, Dormobiles, trucks', coaches, fire tenders; Leyland trucks; Morris Minors, 1000 saloons, utility vans, Oxfords, commercial pick-ups, ambulances; Land Rovers; Austin 'Gipsys', coaches, mini pick-ups, trucks, ambulances; Ford 'Zephyrs,' 'Populars,' 'Anglias,' 'Cortinas,'; Vauxhall 'Victors'; Humber 'Snipes,' 'Hawks'; Matchless, Triumph and BSA motor cycles; Douglas 'Vespa' scooters, etc.

September 29	**Plant and equipment, miscellaneous stores**	**No. 2 Building (adjacent to indoor Bowling Green), Riverside, Chatham**	**Fuller, Horsey, Sons, Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3 (Tel. 01-709 0101)**

Diesel road rollers; sheepsfoot roller; 19 RB and Blaw Knox excavator conversion sets; AA radar trailer; Bedford fire tender; Coventry Climax featherweight pumps; fire pumps; lifting and 5-ton ratchet jacks; battery fork lift trucks; lead acid batteries; welding electrodes; galvanized conduit tubing; electric motors; fans and blowers; electronic, telephone, wireless and telegraph equipment; surveying telescopes; theodolites; compasses; prismatic binoculars; wrist, pocket and stop watches; saloon, engine room, wall and bracket clocks; MT spares; rubber tyres; large quantity sisal and manila rope; firemens axes and kit bags; medical bandages and dressings, etc.; white and coloured blankets; shorts; trousers; raincoats; boots and shoes; mixed rags; hand tools; large quantity furniture; kitchen utensils; tableware and numerous other effects.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior and up to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only)

SALE BY TENDER

MACHINE TOOLS

Pedestal and radial drills; plain and surface grinders; capstan and centre lathes; horizontal, vertical and universal millers; presses; shaping, slotting, sawing machines, etc. Located at Teddington, Middlesex and Aberporth, Cardiganshire. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales (Supply) (Sales (S) 6a (iv), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, WCIV 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. on the following dates:

Teddington	September 22, 1970
Aberporth	September 29, 1970

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1970	Description of goods	Location	Auctioneers
September 3	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering electrical canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works Supplies Division Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol 3.	Messrs. Stanley Alder & Price, 7 St. Stephens Street, Bristol 1.

Catalogues: Direct from auctioneer. Viewing: 9.00 hours - 16.30 hours. September 2

September 8	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford & Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 3212/3/4.)

Catalogues: Price 1s. direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,826	1963	1963 21,757	1963 20,125	1963 20,125	1966 11,372	1963 4,916	1963 1,055	1963 1,020	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1964	105	108·3	107	107	103	..	116	113	119	124	113	642	411	91	50
1965	108	111·7	115	114	105	..	121	124	118	127	117	400	262	49	45
1966	110	113·2	122	120	107	100	124	128	114	128	125	241	147	19	6
1967	112	113·9	127	126	110	101	132	124	120	138	142	169	–39	10	11
1968	115	119·8	135	135	112	104	139	128	141	144	142	155	–47	81	95
1969	117	122·9	142	142	112	103	135	135	144	131	131	305	211	–22	37
1968															
2nd quarter	113	118·8	133	131	109	102	136	120	133	147	143	58	24	23	1
3rd quarter	115	120·7	135	135	112	103	138	128	140	144	138	38	7	12	5
4th quarter	118	122·3	138	138	113	104	145	144	155	141	141	131	23	39	40
1969															
1st quarter	114	121·8	140	138	111	102	131	121	135	136	133	95	103	–14	13
2nd quarter	116	123·2	140	141	113	104	133	135	142	129	129	53	32	– 6	– 3
3rd quarter	117	123·2	142	143	113	103	137	142	151	132	130	—	–24	– 9	– 1
4th quarter	120	123·6	146	146	114	103	136	142	148	126	134	157	100	7	28
1970															
1st quarter	117	124·3	149	148	114	103	131	141	138	115	128	– 2	58	–15	–41
2nd quarter		123·5 p				104									5
1970															
January		123				103									
February		124				104									
March		126				103									
April		125 p				103									
May		122 p				105									
June		123 p				105									

	Orders	Prices and Costs				Labour			Trade		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering industries orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index non-food manufacturing industry		Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports	
	at 1963 prices	Index†	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†	Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Mid-monthly or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1963	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,983	1963 4,365	series in £ million
1964	119	107·0	*3·3*	103·9	101·9	148·6	362	221	24,566	114	105	–393
1965	123	112·1	*4·8*	106·8	104·6	157·9	308	265	24,785	115	113	– 81
1966	118	116·5	*3·9*	110·2	107·3	168·5	323	255	24,834	119	122	40
1967	108	119·4	*2·5*	108·4	108·2	175·3	512	174	24,475	129	126	–322
1968	108	125·0	*4·7*	120·5	112·4	187·3	541	188	24,331	159	150	–297
1969	117	131·8	*5·4*	125·0	115·9	197·4	535	200	24,308	167	169	415
1968												
2nd quarter	104	125·0	*4·5*	119·5	112·5	185·8	541	185	24,321	158	142	–107
3rd quarter	104	125·7	*5·6*	119·3	112·8	187·7	547	189	24,292	161	154	– 10
4th quarter	108	127·2	*5·6*	120·4	113·1	191·0	532	202	24,348	160	159	– 68
1969												
1st quarter	111	129·7	*6·2*	122·3	114·1	196·7	532	198	24,364	163	159	23
2nd quarter	119	131·8	*5·4*	124·2	115·1	195·6	519	202	24,340	169	167	74
3rd quarter	116	132·0	*5·0*	126·1	116·5	197·8	547	200	24,268	168	173	147
4th quarter	117	133·7	*5·1*	127·3	118·0	201·6	544	199	24,258	169	177	171
1970												
1st quarter	121	136·2	*5·0*	130·1	120·6	209·0	561	192		172	180	144
2nd quarter	126 p	139·5	*5·8*	129·2 p	123·5 p	213·8	563	187		183	182	
1970												
February	121	136·2	*4·9*	130·0	120·5	209·4	557	192		172	174	
March	121	137·0	*5·1*	130·8	120·6	211·1	567	188		176	185	
April	122 p	139·1	*5·6*	130·4	122·9	211·8	567	188		180	187	
May	122 p	139·5	*6·1*	129·3	123·6	214·3	560	187		176	174	
June	126 p	139·9	*5·9*	127·8 p	124·1 p	215·4	561	187		192	185	
July		140·9	*6·7*	127·1 p	124·6 p	216·9	593	186		143 p	186 p	
August							593 p	184 p				

† Not seasonally adjusted

EFTA trade in the first half of 1970

EFTA'S IMPORTS increased more than its exports from the first half of last year to the first half of 1970. Total world exports of the nine countries amounted to $21,016 million, which is 14.9 per cent more than in the first six months of 1969, but imports, at $24,919 million, were 16.6 per cent higher.

Intra-EFTA trade again increased by more than the area's exports to its other main trading partners and, at $5,803 million, intra-EFTA exports were almost 20 per cent higher than a year earlier.

EFTA's trade with the EEC remained extremely buoyant, with exports to and imports from that area growing by 16.8 and 21 per cent respectively over the first half of 1969. Imports from the EEC totalled $7,841 million and exports amounted to $5,519 million. EFTA's trade with the United States showed a similar pattern, with imports rising by 17.5 per cent to $2,544 million and exports rising by 6.2 per cent to $1,873 million.

Iceland

Although Iceland became a member of EFTA only in March 1970, its trade figures are included in these tables as if it had been a member throughout the months used in year-to-year comparisons. It will be included in the same way in future press releases on EFTA trade.

To give a more reliable indication of the underlying development of trade, the seasonally adjusted figures mentioned in this text relate to the three months moving average. Thus, to analyse the current movement of trade, the average of the April, May and June 1970 trade figures, seasonally adjusted, are compared with the average of the seasonally adjusted figures for March, April and May 1970.

Total trade

All EFTA countries recorded substantial increases in their total exports and imports. On the export side, the largest percentage increases over the first six months of 1969 were registered by Iceland (59.7 per cent), Austria (23.4 per cent) and Finland (21.5 per cent), and the lowest by Norway (8.2 per cent). The highest increases in imports were recorded by Portugal (35.5 per cent), Switzerland (28.4 per cent) and Finland (27.4 per cent), and the lowest by the United Kingdom (7.5 per cent). With the exception of Iceland and the United Kingdom, all EFTA countries showed higher increaes of imports than of exports from the first half of 1969 to the first half of 1970.

Intra-EFTA trade

During the first six months of 1970, trade between the nine EFTA countries accounted for 27.6 per cent of EFTA's total exports, compared with 26.6 per cent in the first six months of 1969.

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1

(In million United States dollars and percentage change first half 1969 – first half 1970)

Reporting country	EFTA		EEC		United States		Rest of World		World	
	$ million	Per cent	$ million	Per cent	$ million	Per cent	$ million	Per cent	$ million	Per cent
Imports, (cif)										
Austria	336·7	*31·5*	931·6	*23·2*	62·0	*63·6*	342·2	*20·7*	1,672·5	*25·4*
Denmark	894·2	*17·4*	741·1	*23·4*	166·1	*9·3*	367·2	*13·2*	2,168·6	*18·0*
Finland	482·5	*33·2*	328·6	*32·1*	53·9	*–6·3*	330·0	*22·4*	1,195·0	*27·4*
Iceland	27·2	*19·8*	16·1	*0*	5·4	*10·2*	15·5	*49·0*	64·2	*18·7*
Norway	755·9	*30·1*	459·9	*28·2*	138·3	*13·6*	389·2	*21·9*	1,743·3	*26·3*
Portugal*	148·8	*27·8*	204·8	*30·0*	49·5	*182·9*	210·0	*30·4*	613·1	*35·5*
Sweden	1,313·6	*24·5*	1,191·8	*22·7*	319·6	*23·9*	675·9	*18·4*	3,500·9	*22·6*
Switzerland	572·3	*31·0*	1,828·7	*27·6*	283·9	*43·7*	473·4	*20·8*	3,158·3	*28·4*
United Kingdom	1,622·6	*11·7*	2,138·4	*10·4*	1,465·2	*11·2*	5,577·0	*4·4*	10,803·2	*7·5*
EFTA	—	—	7,841·0	*21·0*	2,543·9	*17·5*	8,380·4	*7·8*	24,919·1	*16·6*
Exports (fob)										
Austria	357·2	*33·8*	543·0	*15·1*	57·6	*17·6*	407·2	*27·6*	1,365·0	*23·4*
Denmark	778·5	*9·6*	373·0	*7·5*	126·5	*4·2*	307·8	*14·3*	1,585·8	*9·5*
Finland	470·2	*32·3*	254·0	*23·7*	52·4	*–15·1*	300·0	*13·9*	1,076·6	*21·5*
Iceland	27·3	*89·6*	9·1	*62·5*	19·6	*79·8*	10·9	*–0·9*	66·9	*59·7*
Norway	555·9	*11·9*	347·9	*31·4*	72·9	*–16·1*	233·3	*–13·7*	1,216·0	*8·2*
Portugal	130·3	*0·9*	74·8	*18·0*	35·7	*0·6*	151·7	*18·2*	392·5	*10·1*
Sweden	1,417·2	*21·3*	884·6	*14·3*	196·5	*7·0*	720·1	*15·8*	3,218·4	*17·1*
Switzerland	515·4	*16·1*	941·9	*12·4*	210·6	*4·6*	801·9	*14·1*	2,469·8	*13·0*
United Kingdom	1,550·8	*23·5*	2,090·3	*19·0*	1,101·5	*8·8*	4,888·1	*11·6*	9,630·7	*14·6*
EFTA	5,802·8	*19·9*	5,518·6	*16·8*	1,873·3	*6·2*	7,821·0	*12·3*	21,015·7	*14·9*

*Provisional figures

Table 2

In million United States dollars and percentage changes first half 1969 – first half 1970)

Exporter \ Importer	Austria	Denmark	Finland	Iceland	Norway	Portugal	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	EFTA
Austria – $ million		29·7	18·1	0·1	17·2	12·2	60·2	138·5	81·0	357·2·
Percentage change		*32·6*	*69·2*	*0*	*42·1*	*24·5*	*34·7*	*39·5*	*19·5*	*133·8*
Denmark – $ million	23·6		36·6	6·9	105·1	5·9	268·0	41·6	290·8	778·5
Percentage change	*10·3*		*22·4*	*43·8*	*13·7*	*1·7*	*17·4*	*18·5*	*–0·7*	*9·6*
Finland – $ million	9·4	42·9		1·4	37·2	4·7	169·3	17·5	187·8	470·2
Percentage change	*77·4*	*22·2*		*7·7*	*98·9*	*74·1*	*44·9*	*22·4*	*16·4*	*32·3*
Iceland – $ million	0·1	3·4	1·1		1·7	3·6	6·6	2·1	8·5	27·3
Percentage change	—	*–15·0*	*37·5*		*41·7*	*89·5*	*112·9*	——	*157·6*	*89·6*
Norway – $ million	7·9	87·1	27·9	3·5		6·8	189·8	16·2	216·7	555·9
Percentage change	*38·6*	*0·3*	*12·5*	*9·4*		*25·9*	*13·8*	*29·6*	*13·0*	*11·9*
Portugal – $ million*	6·4	11·3	9·3	0·2	5·7		22·4	8·8	66·2	130·3
Percentage change	*18·5*	*8·7*	*82·4*	*100·0*	*18·8*		*6·7*	*14·3*	*–11·4*	*0·9*
Sweden – $ million	12·7	335·7	206·3	3·3	315·9	18·7		93·8	401·0	1,417·2
Percentage change	*32·6*	*22·2*	*38·1*	*57·1*	*24·0*	*15·4*		*27·4*	*9·8*	*21·3*
Switzerland – $ million	123·8	47·6	28·0	0·7	28·5	28·5	80·9		177·4	515·4
Percentage change	*18·8*	*0·8*	*23·9*	*–50·0*	*7·5*	*29·5*	*18·1*		*17·2*	*16·1*
United Kingdom – $ million	104·7	276·4	151·0	9·8	213·5	104·5	439·1	251·8		1,550·8
Percentage change	*35·6*	*19·8*	*30·3*	*63·3*	*34·3*	*10·0*	*24·3*	*15·1*		*23·5*
EFTA – $ million	318·6	834·1	478·3	25·9	724·8	184·9	1,236·3	570·3	1,429·4	5,802·8
Percentage change	*26·7*	*17·3*	*33·2*	*36·3*	*27·3*	*16·4*	*23·3*	*23·6*	*9·2*	*19·9*

* Provisional figures

EFTA TRADE, *continued*

On the export side, Iceland, Austria and Finland recorded the largest percentage rises over the previous half year, with increases of 89.6, 33.8 and 32.3 per cent respectively. Only in the case of Norway and Portugal did exports to EFTA increase less than exports to the EEC, and only Portugal recorded a lower rise in exports to EFTA than to the world. All EFTA countries apart from Austria and Denmark also recorded a greater rise in imports from EFTA than from the EEC or the world.

Trade with the EEC

Trade with the EEC continued at a very high level for most EFTA countries. All countries except Iceland and the United Kingdom recorded imports more than 20 per cent above the level of the first half of 1969, and the 21 per cent rise in total EFTA imports from the EEC was the highest in years; however, this figure partly reflects the fact that the level of imports from the EEC was relatively low in the first half of 1969. Exports to the EEC also expanded strongly, with Iceland and Norway recording the largest increases; 62.5 per cent and 31.4 per cent respectively.

EFTA trade with the United States

The large increase in total EFTA imports from the United States in the first six months of 1970 over the same period of 1969 partly reflects the effect of the American dock strike in early 1969. Nevertheless, one country, Finland, imported less from the United States in January-June 1970 than in the first half of last year. On the export side, although the increase in total EFTA exports was low, several member countries recorded high growth rates with the United States. Iceland, with 79.8 per cent and Austria, with 17.6 per cent, showed the largest increases. Exports to the United States from Norway and Finland fell by substantial amounts.

Trade with the rest of the world

EFTA trade with the 'rest of the world' is largely influenced by the United Kingdom, which accounts for over half of total EFTA exports to and imports from this area. Thus, although EFTA's exports to the rest of the world showed a greater increase than its imports from this area, this was almost entirely due to the United Kingdom.

Of the other EFTA countries, only Austria and Denmark registered a larger increase in their exports than in their imports, in their trade with the rest of the world during the first half of 1970.

Developments in January-June 1970

The development of EFTA's trade during the first half of this year can be illustrated by comparing the average of three months trading figures, seasonally adjusted, at the beginning and end of the period. A comparison of the average of the three months to February 1970 and the three months to June 1970 shows that EFTA's total trade with the world continued to grow rapidly from the beginning to the end of the half year, at rates of 1.4 per cent per month for exports and 1.5 per cent for imports. Intra-EFTA exports tended to grow more slowly – by 1.2 per cent per month – during the same period. On the other hand, there was a more rapid increase in exports to the EEC, reflecting mainly the high import demand in two of the larger Common Market countries; total EFTA exports to this area grew at the rate of 1.5 per cent per month. Imports from the EEC also grew rapidiy, however, at an average monthly rate of 1.9 per cent. By contrast, the slowdown in economic activity in the United States was reflected in the drop of 3.2 per cent per month in EFTA's exports to the United States. EFTA's imports from the United States also fell steadily, at a rate of 2.4 per cent per month.

Towards the end of this period, a somewhat different pattern appeared. A comparison of the average of the three months to May with the average of the three months to June, seasonally adjusted, shows EFTA exports to the world rising at a monthly rate of 1.1 per cent and imports growing at 3.4 per cent. Intra-EFTA exports, like exports to the EEC, increased at the rate of 2.3 per cent per month, and imports from the Common Market by 2.7 per cent. Trade with the United States continued to slow down, exports showing a fall of 4.6 per cent and imports of 3.2 per cent.

Table 3

Reporting country	$ million				Percentage change June *1969* – June *1970*			
	EFTA	EEC	United States	World/ Verden	EFTA	EEC	United States	World/ Verden
Imports, cif								
Austria	63·2	174·8	10·4	313·7	*48·4*	*36·6*	*67·7*	*38·6*
Denmark	156·4	138·8	26·4	391·2	*12·6*	*20·5*	*–25·6*	*13·2*
Finland	81·5	53·0	9·8	196·3	*37·4*	*14·7*	*19·5*	*27·6*
Iceland	4·8	2·9	0·8	10·4	*29·7*	*–19·4*	*–38·5*	*1·0*
Norway	130·2	90·5	25·8	321·8	*36·3*	*40·5*	*35·1*	*40·6*
Portugal*	29·9	41·4	13·0	123·6	*35·9*	*39·4*	*225·0*	*37·6*
Sweden	219·1	194·1	47·8	575·8	*14·8*	*10·8*	*3·9*	*12·0*
Switzerland	106·2	330·1	50·3	573·3	*33·2*	*29·8*	*16·2*	*27·8*
United Kingdom	301·7	374·8	284·0	1,966·4	*23·1*	*15·6*	*18·2*	*18·1*
EFTA	—	1,400·4	468·3	4,472·5	—	*22·8*	*15·9*	*21·5*
Exports, fob								
Austria	64·5	99·4	13·3	256·1	*39·9*	*17·9*	*24·3*	*29·0*
Denmark	141·8	64·6	21·8	285·4	*11·1*	*8·0*	*–13·8*	*5·8*
Finland	82·0	48·3	10·0	189·7	*14·7*	*23·8*	*– 2·0*	*13·1*
Iceland	3·2	2·0	2·8	9·8	*0*	*5·3*	*–3·4*	*–7·5*
Norway	98·5	62·3	13·7	208·1	*26·4*	*34·3*	*5·4*	*14·3*
Portugal*	23·9	16·2	6·4	77·3	*24·5*	*45·9*	*– 4·5*	*20·8*
Sweden	266·2	175·4	40·0	621·0	*24·6*	*15·5*	*33·3*	*21·0*
Switzerland	92·6	171·6	42·0	464·2	*19·2*	*15·5*	*12·3*	*19·4*
United Kingdom	261·7	366·2	195·4	1,677·4	*19·4*	*16·4*	*– 7·3*	*10·1*
EFTA	1,034·4	1,006·0	345·4	3,789·0	*20·8*	*17·3*	*– 0·5*	*14·2*

* Provisional figures

British Film Fund Agency Returns

THE BRITISH FILM FUND AGENCY has published the following infor mation for the four weeks ended July 25, 1970:

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	367,503	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	50,134	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	2,684	
		420,321
Films of less than 3,000ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		17,215
		437,536

Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to August 3, 1970, together with an estimate of collection approximately covering entertainments of four weeks ended July 25, 1970 £270,000

The ninth interim allocation for the thirteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 44 per cent.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* Journal.

Output of the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in June was 10 per cent less than in June 1969.

Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-June deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 9 per cent less than in the same period of 1969; deliveries of worsted yarn (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 5 per cent less. Production of wool and hair tops was 9 per cent less, but that of man-made fibre tops was 8 per cent more.

Output of the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn (†)	Worsted yarn (§)	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (‡)		Blankets (†)
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	Million lb.					Million sq. yds.		
1963	457·8	304·0	42·2	313·1	239·7	176·8	148·6	35·1
1964	418·3	265·2	56·8	325·8	233·3	177·1	148·3	32·9
1965	402·6	247·6	57·1	321·8	227·6	175·3	147·6	32·8
1966	388·2	229·8	62·9	314·7	220·9	168·4	133·9	30·5
1967	359·9	203·1	60·9	304·4	197·6	163·2	131·3	28·7
1968	391·4	213·0	80·2	324·9	216·6	162·4	132·3	32·7
1969	384·6	202·9	93·0	313·6	221·5	155·6	130·6	32·2
1969 1st qtr.	105·4	55·3	23·9	86·3	58·0	37·9	34·9	7·9
2nd qtr.	100·6	52·8	22·7	82·9	57·2	40·8	32·2	10·2
3rd qtr.	84·7	45·7	21·6	66·3	48·9	38·8	29·6	5·6
4th qtr.	93·9	49·2	24·7	78·1	57·4	38·1	33·8	8·5
1970 1st qtr.	92·2	49·6	24·8	74·3	54·1	33·3	31·0	7·5
2nd qtr.	91·9	48·9	25·4	73·9	57·7	36·8	31·1	6·3
1969 Apr.	33·9	17·2	7·7	28·6	18·6	12·6	10·7	3·2
May	31·8	17·2	7·5	25·7	19·2	14·0	10·5	4·7
June	34·9	18·3	7·5	28·7	19·4	14·3	11·1	2·3
July	30·5	17·9	8·4	22·1	17·1	13·7	10·6	1·3
Aug.	23·0	10·6	5·0	20·5	14·1	11·0	7·9	1·9
Sept.	31·2	17·3	8·1	23·7	17·8	14·1	11·1	2·4
Oct.	33·5	17·4	9·0	27·5	21·2	13·7	11·9	2·7
Nov.	30·5	16·0	8·6	25·3	18·3	12·9	11·3	2·3
Dec.	29·9	15·7	7·2	25·3	17·9	11·5	10·7	3·5
1970 Jan.	31·8	17·5	9·0	25·8	17·8	12·0	10·5	2·8
Feb.	29·8	16·1	7·8	23·8	18·3	10·5	10·0	2·6
Mar.	30·6	16·0	8·0	24·7	17·9	10·8	10·5	2·1
Apr.	32·6	18·0	8·8	25·9	21·2	12·0	10·7	2·3
May	27·6	13·8	7·7	22·4	16·6	11·8	9·4	1·9
June	31·7	17·2	8·8	25·6	19·9	13·0	11·0	2·2

(†) Estimated. (‡) Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components. (§) From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn; previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the woollen and worsted yarn headings. In June deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 1·9 million lb.

Exports of wool textile products

	Total	Wool tops		Yarns		Woven Fabrics (‡)		Other (†) wool textile products
	£m.	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. lb.	£m.	Mn. sq. yds.	£m.
1963	130·87	42·82	96·01	21·27	33·87	63·77	89·26	3·00
1964	131·82	38·39	75·15	22·09	32·12	67·23	89·42	4·11
1965	122·07	28·98	64·00	20·51	30·20	68·00	88·78	4·59
1966	116·29	28·68	62·66	20·06	29·50	63·86	81·18	3·69
1967	103·79	22·54	51·41	18·04	27·70	59·84	75·64	3·37
1968	114·80	23·94	56·08	20·44	31·62	66·14	83·03	4·28
1969	125·41	26·55	57·35	23·32	35·45	71·08	83·07	4·45
1968								
1st qtr.	26·59	5·66	14·33	4·53	7·09	15·33	19·84	1·07
2nd qtr.	28·46	6·43	14·71	4·69	7·19	16·29	20·30	1·05
3rd qtr.	29·84	6·24	14·04	5·03	7·75	17·54	22·03	1·03
4th qtr.	29·92	5·61	13·00	6·19	9·59	16·98	20·86	1·14
1969								
1st qtr.	28·13	6·05	13·37	5·39	8·28	15·69	19·10	1·00
2nd qtr.	33·24	7·92	17·00	5·95	8·89	18·33	21·12	1·05
3rd qtr.	32·52	6·85	14·40	5·94	8·91	18·54	21·84	1·20
4th qtr.	31·52	5·73	12·59	6·06	9·36	18·53	21·02	1·20
1970								
1st qtr.	28·94	5·49	12·45	6·01	8·93	16·59	18·78	0·85
2nd qtr.	31·08	5·73	12·83	6·35	9·61	18·21	18·96	0·79

(†) Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets; travelling rugs; woollen and worsted fents; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the Export List, of sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the above table; sheep's or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheep's or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

(‡) Excluding mechanical cloths from January 1970.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry (including the processing of man-made continuous filament yarn and finishing) in June 1970 was 7 per cent less than in June 1969.

Statistics issued by the Textile Coucil show that in the six months January-June the amount of cloth woven was 4 per cent less than in the corresponding period of 1969. Production of single yarn was 2 per cent less and the amount of yarn doubled was 3 per cent less.

Production in the cotton industry

Annual totals and weekly averages

	Single yarn (†)		Doubled yarn		Processed filament yarn	Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (‡)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Textured yarn (§)	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.					Million lin. yards	
1963	488·7	127·0	131·4	107·0	..	1,014·1	560·3
1964	508·1	145·9	136·1	120·0	40·7	1,033·1	610·1
1965	484·8	142·5	131·5	120·3	47·5	1,015·0	624·4
1966	455·7	136·2	123·1	110·2	62·2	915·3	616·6
1967	383·8	124·8	108·1	105·2	78·4	745·0	529·8
1968	377·4	148·7	110·0	114·6	113·6	730·7	554·8
1969	366·4	161·3	103·2	134·3	150·5	723·4	588·7
1969 April*	7·0	2·8	2·0	2·5	2·8	13·9	11·0
May	7·5	3·3	2·1	2·7	2·8	14·4	11·6
June	6·6	3·0	1·9	2·4	2·8	15·0	11·8
July*	5·3	2·3	1·6	2·1	2·2	9·3	8·2
August	7·1	3·3	1·8	2·6	2·4	14·3	11·1
September	6·0	2·8	1·8	2·4	3·0	12·2	10·4
October*	7·5	3·5	2·1	2·9	3·0	14·7	12·2
November	7·4	3·6	2·1	2·8	3·4	14·8	12·3
December*	6·2	3·0	1·7	2·3	2·7	12·3	10·0
1970 January	7·1	3·5	2·0	2·7	3·3	14·2	11·6
February	7·3	3·5	2·1	2·7	3·5	14·9	11·6
March*	6·7	3·2	1·9	2·5	3·3	13·8	10·3
April	7·5	3·6	2·1	2·7	3·6	15·0	11·1
May	7·2	3·4	2·0	2·7	3·3	14·0	10·7
June*	5·6	2·9	1·6	2·0	2·8	13·9	10·0

(†) Spun in the cotton industry. (‡) Including yarns wholly of cotton waste and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. §) Deliveries.

Business Monitor

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

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A complete list of titles in the Production Series was last published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18 on page 736.

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Deliveries and orders in the engineering industries

THE MINISTRY of Technology announced on August 21 that, owing to the difficulty of obtaining returns from industry during the holiday period it has been decided not to issue in August, deliveries and orders in the engineering industries for June last. The June figures will be issued in September together with those for July.

Area analyses of the provisional results of the Census of Production for 1968

AN ARTICLE in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 31, 1969 gave preliminary estimates of the principal results of the Census of Production for 1968. A second article in the Journal on January 28, 1970 commented on some of the salient features of the results, and a third article on April 29, 1970 presented an analysis, by size of establishment, of the provisional estimates of employment and net output in manufacturing industries. The present article presents area analyses of these estimates for groups of manufacturing industries corresponding to Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (revised 1968 edition). The areas are defined in Appendix I. It is not possible, at this time, to undertake this analysis for each census industry since the work necessary to ensure that there is no disclosure of information relating to individual businesses has not been undertaken at this level of disaggregation.

Nature of the estimates

The percentages given for 1968 in Table A and B are based upon returns received up to the middle of June 1970, which were estimated to account for some 94 per cent of the total employment in the manufacturing sector. The figures of numbers employed and value of net output for each industry group shown, however, are those published in the provisional results article on December 31, 1969. Although it is likely that some of these figures will differ from the eventual final results, any revision to the preliminary estimates at this stage will not necessarily provide more accurate figures, since all the census data is currently being examined more closely than has been possible hitherto.

An attempt has been made in the tables to present corresponding data for 1963. However, area analyses of the 1963 Census of Production data are not available on the same industrial classification as the 1968 data. The information provided has been taken from part 133 of the Report on the Census of Production, 1963, recently published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office and is based on the Standard Industrial Classification, Consolidated Edition 1963 (incorporating amendment 1). Since the analyses in this article relate to Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification and have, furthermore, been presented in the form of percentage distribution the matching of the data for the two years is not unreasonable; wher -

EMPLOYMENT AND NET OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:

Contribution of each region to the employment and the value of net output of each industry group: 1963 and 1968

ALL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968 edition) (†)			North		Yorkshire and Humberside		East Midlands		East Anglia		South East		South West	
Number	Description		Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output
			Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
III	Food, drink and tobacco	1963	4	3	10	9	5	5	4	4	26	26	7	8
		1968	4	4	9	8	6	6	5	5	27	28	7	7
IV and V	Coal and petroleum products, chemicals and allied industries	1963	13	14	10	8	4	3	2	2	28	30	2	2
		1968	9	9	8	7	5	4	2	2	30	30	2	2
	Coal and petroleum products	1968	9	7	17	12	8	6	—	—	26	35	1	1
	Chemicals and allied industries	1968	9	10	7	6	4	4	2	2	30	29	3	3
VI	Metal manufacture	1963	9	8	20	18	7	8	—	—	9	9	1	1
		1968	9	8	19	19	8	8	—	—	9	9	1	1
VII, VIII and IX	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	1963	5	5	8	7	6	7	2	2	36	38	4	4
		1968	6	6	7	6	7	7	3	2	34	36	5	5
	Mechanical engineering	1968	6	6	10	9	9	9	3	3	26	29	5	5
	Instrument engineering	1968	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	51	53	8	7
	Electrical engineering	1968	7	6	3	3	5	4	2	2	40	43	4	4
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1963	20	20	4	3	—	—	1	1	22	23	9	9
		1968	20	15	3	3	—	—	2	2	24	27	10	9
XI	Vehicles	1963	1	1	5	4	6	4	2	2	31	36	8	8
		1968	1	1	5	4	7	7	2	3	31	35	8	8
XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1963	2	2	12	12	4	4	1	1	23	26	2	2
		1968	2	2	14	13	5	4	1	1	24	29	2	3
XIII	Textiles	1963	3	5	24	24	15	14	—	—	4	5	2	3
		1968	3	5	22	23	18	17	1	1	4	4	2	3
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	1963	3	3	10	11	8	9	2	2	34	36	6	7
		1968	5	4	9	10	9	11	2	2	31	32	7	8
XV	Clothing and footwear	1963	6	6	11	9	14	15	3	3	28	31	4	5
		1968	5	6	13	11	15	16	3	3	25	27	5	5
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1963	5	5	10	10	6	6	2	2	23	27	3	3
		1968	5	5	9	9	7	8	2	2	21	25	3	3
XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.	1963	4	4	9	9	6	5	3	2	42	46	5	5
		1968	5	4	9	9	6	6	4	4	40	43	6	5
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	1963	3	2	6	5	4	3	2	2	48	54	6	5
		1968	3	3	6	5	4	4	3	2	46	52	6	6
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	1963	4	4	4	4	5	5	1	1	36	35	5	6
		1968	3	3	5	4	5	5	2	2	35	35	4	5
	Total manufacturing industries	1963	5	5	10	9	7	6	2	2	28	31	4	4
		1968	5	5	10	9	7	7	2	2	28	30	5	5

necessary two or more Orders have been combined to provide approximate comparisons. Appendix II shows the major differences between the two industrial classifications.

Commentary on the results

Table A shows the relative contribution of each region to the employment and value of net output of each industry group in the manufacturing sector in 1963 and 1968. Given the nature of the estimates, small changes in the figures between 1963 and 1968 cannot be considered significant. The pattern of distribution within regions has remained fairly stable except in a limited number of cases. In general, the South East is the most important industrial region, reflecting the concentration of population there. In only two groups of industry – metal manufacture and textiles – does the South East's share not exceed a fifth in terms of employment and net output. Similar substantial concentrations of industries occur in Yorkshire and Humberside (textiles); in the West Midlands (metal manufacture, vehicles, metal goods not elsewhere specified and bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.) and in the North West (coal and petroleum products, chemicals and allied industries and textiles). Scotland's share of the shipbuilding and marine engineering industry has fallen below one-fifth since 1963. Within the industry groups, the major changes to occur between 1963 and 1968 may be summarized as follows:

(i) a decrease in the North West's share of the food, drink and tobacco industries

(ii) a decrease in the North's share of the coal and petroleum products, chemical and allied industries

(iii) the increased share of the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries in the North West and South East compared with decreases in Scotland and the North (although in the latter case the reduction is confined to net output)

(iv) a reduction in the North West's share of the vehicle industries

(v) a similar reduction in the West Midland's share of the metal goods not elsewhere specified industries

(vi) an increase, on the one hand, in the East Midland's share of the textile industries and a decrease, on the other hand, in the North West's share

(vii) the South East's reduced shares of the leather and fur, clothing and footwear industries

(viii) a decrease in the North West's share of the other manufacturing industries (including rubber, plastic products, etc.) is balanced by an increase in the West Midland's share.

Table B shows the relative contribution of each industry group to the employment and value of net output in each region in 1963 and 1968. The figures of total employment and net output for each region in 1968 (shown at the foot of each column) have been calculated directly from the information shown in Table A and are not independently derived. As with Table A, Table B also reflects a stable pattern, this time in the composition of manufacturing industries within each region for 1963 and 1968, with few notable exceptions.

In general, the mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering industries represent the most significant group of industries, exceeding a fifth of the employment and net output for all manufacturing industries in the United Kingdom as a whole and within each region with the exception of Yorkshire and Humberside, Northern Ireland and Wales. In the first two named regions the textile industries are the largest group in terms of employment and the metal manufacturing industries similarly in Wales. In each case the proportions exceed a

(*Continued on next page*)

TABLE A

West Midlands		North West		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom 100 per cent		Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968 edition) (†)		
Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment (‡)	Net output (§)		Description	Number
Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	Thous.	£ million			
9	*9*	*17*	*17*	*3*	*2*	*11*	*13*	*4*	*4*	756·1	1,269·3	1963	Food, drink and tobacco	III
10	*9*	*14*	*14*	*3*	*2*	*12*	*14*	*3*	*3*	805·6	2,001·9	1968		
4	*3*	*24*	*26*	*5*	*4*	*7*	*7*	*1*	*1*	443·0	1,057·7	1963	Coal and petroleum products, chemicals and allied industries	IV and V
6	*5*	*26*	*28*	¶	¶	*7*	*7*	¶	¶	453·4	1,571·0	1968		
4	*1*	*16*	*11*	¶	¶	*6*	*9*	¶	¶	42·9	181·4	1968	Coal and petroleum products	
6	*4*	*27*	*30*	¶	¶	*7*	*7*	¶	¶	410·5	1,389·6	1968	Chemicals and allied industries	
25	*24*	*6*	*6*	*15*	*18*	*8*	*8*	—	—	573·0	830·2	1963	Metal manufacture	VI
24	*24*	*6*	*7*	*16*	*17*	*8*	*7*	—	—	560·8	1,098·0	1968		
14	*13*	*14*	*13*	*2*	*3*	*8*	*7*	*1*	*1*	1,918·7	2,506·9	1963	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	VII, VIII and IX
13	*13*	*13*	*13*	*3*	*3*	*8*	*8*	*1*	*1*	1,967·5	3,744·7	1968		
14	*13*	*14*	*13*	*2*	*2*	*10*	*10*	*1*	*1*	1,030·6	2,063·8	1968	Mechanical engineering	
4	*4*	*13*	*12*	*2*	*2*	*10*	*9*	*1*	*1*	169·7	277·6	1968	Instrument engineering	
15	*15*	*13*	*13*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*4*	*2*	*2*	767·2	1,403·3	1968	Electrical engineering	
1	*2*	*14*	*16*	¶	¶	*22*	*20*	¶	¶	202·6	214·6	1963	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X
1	*1*	*17*	*21*	¶	¶	*18*	*17*	¶	¶	180·0	285·7	1968		
25	*26*	*15*	*13*	¶	¶	*4*	*4*	¶	¶	793·1	1,153·6	1963	Vehicles	XI
26	*26*	*11*	*10*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*3*	*1*	*1*	788·9	1,639·2	1968		
37	*35*	*10*	*10*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*4*	—	—	507·7	618·2	1963	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII
33	*31*	*10*	*9*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*4*	—	—	566·3	999·3	1968		
4	*5*	*28*	*23*	*2*	*5*	*12*	*11*	*6*	*5*	757·8	803·5	1963	Textiles	XIII
4	*5*	*25*	*21*	*3*	*4*	*12*	*10*	*6*	*7*	701·2	1,103·9	1968		
10	*7*	*16*	*15*	*3*	*3*	*7*	*6*	*1*	*1*	53·7	59·3	1963	Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV
11	*8*	*16*	*15*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*1*	*1*	49·8	77·3	1968		
4	*4*	*18*	*17*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*3*	496·8	381·8	1963	Clothing and footwear	XV
4	*4*	*16*	*15*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*5*	*4*	475·6	524·1	1968		
25	*19*	*15*	*17*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*2*	*2*	309·0	418·4	1963	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI
24	*18*	*17*	*18*	*3*	*3*	*7*	*7*	*2*	*2*	307·3	610·4	1968		
8	*7*	*11*	*11*	*3*	*2*	*7*	*7*	*2*	*2*	262·8	299·1	1963	Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII
7	*7*	*11*	*11*	*3*	*3*	*8*	*7*	*1*	*1*	271·1	481·5	1968		
5	*4*	*14*	*14*	*2*	*2*	*9*	*8*	*1*	*1*	583·9	845·8	1963	Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII
5	*4*	*14*	*13*	*2*	*2*	*10*	*8*	*1*	*1*	613·5	1,252·5	1968		
15	*16*	*19*	*19*	*5*	*4*	*5*	*5*	*1*	*1*	301·5	392·2	1963	Other manufacturing industries	XIX
19	*19*	*15*	*15*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*2*	336·3	622·9	1968		
14	*14*	*16*	*15*	*4*	*4*	*8*	*8*	*2*	*2*	7,959·7	10,850·6	1963	Total manufacturing industries	
14	*13*	*15*	*15*	*4*	*4*	*8*	*8*	*2*	*2*	8,077·3	16,012·2	1968		

AREA ANALYSES: PROVISIONAL RESULTS, CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 1968, *continued*

fifth. Other significant proportions in terms of employment or net output are for the food, drink and tobacco industries in East Anglia, Scotland and Northern Ireland; the vehicle industries in the South West and West Midlands and the textile industries in the East Midlands.

In comparing the position within each region in 1963 and 1968 the following changes are evident:

(i) in the North the engineering industries have increased in importance and the coal and petroleum products, chemical and allied industries have decreased correspondingly

(ii) in Yorkshire and Humberside the metal goods not elsewhere specified industries have increased their share with consequent marginal decreases in several other industries

(iii) in the South West, the engineering industries have increased their share

(iv) in Wales, the largest group of industries – metal manufacture – show a slightly reduced share

(v) in Scotland there have been small decreases in the textile' shipbuilding and marine engineering industries' shares compensated by increases in the shares of the food, drink and tobacco and engineering industries

(vi) in Northern Ireland the textile industries have declined in relative terms while the engineering industries have improved

Charts A (1) to A (18) and B (1) to B (12) present visually the information relating to 1968 in Tables A and B, making it easy to determine which areas are relatively important in each of the industry groups and which industry groups are important in each of the areas.

EMPLOYMENT AND NET OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:

Contribution of each industry group to the employment and the value of net output in each region: 1963 and 1968

ALL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968 edition) (†)			North		Yorkshire and Humberside		East Midlands		East Anglia		South East		South West	
Number	Description		Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output	Employment	Net output
			Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
III	Food, drink and tobacco	1963	7	7	9	11	7	11	21	26	9	10	16	21
		1968	8	9	9	11	7	11	23	27	10	11	15	18
IV and V	Coal and petrolum products chemicals and allied industries	1963	14	27	5	8	4	5	4	9	6	10	2	3
		1968	11	19	5	7	4	5	4	9	6	9	3	5
	Coal and petroleum products	1968	1	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
	Chemicals and allied industries	1968	10	17	4	6	3	4	4	9	5	8	3	5
VI	Metal manufacture	1963	13	12	14	15	8	9	1	1	2	2	2	1
		1968	13	10	13	15	7	8	1	1	2	2	2	1
VII, VIII and IX	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	1963	25	21	18	18	21	24	30	25	31	28	22	20
		1968	28	28	17	17	22	22	29	25	30	28	25	22
	Mechanical engineering	1968	14	16	13	13	15	16	10	16	12	12	13	12
	Instrument engineering	1968	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	3	4	3
	Electrical engineering	1968	13	11	3	3	6	5	10	7	14	13	8	7
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1963	10	7	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	1	5	4
		1968	9	5	1	1	—	—	2	2	2	2	5	4
XI	Vehicles	1963	2	2	5	4	9	7	8	9	11	13	18	19
		1968	2	2	5	4	10	11	8	9	11	12	17	19
XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1963	3	2	7	7	4	4	2	2	5	5	2	2
		1968	3	3	10	9	4	4	2	2	6	6	4	4
XIII	Textiles	1963	5	6	21	19	20	17	2	2	1	1	4	5
		1968	5	6	20	18	20	17	2	2	1	1	4	4
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	1963	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		1968	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
XV	Clothing and footwear	1963	7	4	6	4	13	9	9	5	6	4	6	4
		1968	6	4	7	4	11	9	7	3	5	3	5	4
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	1963	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
		1968	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2
XVII	Timber, furniture, etc.	1963	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	5	4	4	3
		1968	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	3
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	1963	4	3	4	4	4	4	9	9	13	14	10	9
		1968	5	4	4	4	4	4	9	8	13	13	9	9
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	1963	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	2	5	4	5	5
		1968	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	5	5	4	4
	Total manufacturing indusrties		*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
	Total manufacturing industries (‖)	1963	397·4	566·0	823·4	1,024·8	550·1	681·5	154·4	206·7	2,218·4	3,317·0	347·2	482·1
		1968	403·9	800·6	807·6	1,409·0	606·0	1,136·9	177·7	368·3	2,229·3	4,851·7	387·7	752·6

(†) 1963 figures are on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification, Consolidated edition 1963 (Incorporating Amendment 1) - see Appendix II.
(‡) Including persons engaged in merchanting or factoring and canteen workers (where particulars of these activities could not be excluded from the return) and working proprietors, but excluding outworkers.
(§) Including estimated figures for small firms who were not required to complete detailed returns, and for unsatisfactory returns.

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APPENDIX I

REGIONS

North
Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire

Yorkshire and Humberside
The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire (including City of York) and Lincolnshire (parts of Lindsey excluding Lincoln CB, which is included in the East Midlands region)

East Midlands
Derbyshire (excluding the High Peak District which is included in the North West region), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (parts of Holland, parts of Kesteven and Lincoln CB), Northamptonshire (excluding the Soke of Peterborough, which is included in the East Anglia region), Nottinghamshire and Rutland

East Anglia
Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire (the Soke of Peterborough) and Suffolk

South East
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, London (Greater London Council Area), Oxfordshire, Surrey, Sussex and the Borough of Poole

South West
Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Dorset (excluding the Borough of Poole, which is included in the South East region), Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire

West Midlands
Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire

North West
Cheshire, Lancashire, and the High Peak Districts of Derbyshire

(*Continued on next page*)

TABLE B

West Midlands		North West		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom		Orders of the Standard Industrial Classification (Revised 1968 edition) (†)		
Employ-ment	Net output	Employ-ment	Net output	Employ-ment	Net output	Employ-ment	Net output	Employ-ment	Net output	Employ-ment (‡)	Net output (§)	Description		Number
Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*			
6	8	10	13	6	6	13	19	17	26	10	12	1963	Food, drink and tobacco	III
7	8	9	12	7	7	15	22	16	23	10	12	1968		
2	2	9	16	8	10	5	9	1	4	6	10	1963	Coal and petroleum products, chemicals and allied products	IV and V
2	3	10	18	¶	¶	5	9	¶	¶	6	9	1968		
—	—	1	1	¶	¶	1	1	¶	¶	1	1	1968	Coal and petroleum products	
2	3	9	17	¶	¶	4	8	¶	¶	5	8	1968	Chemicals and allied industries	
13	14	3	3	31	34	7	7	—	—	7	7	1963	Metal manufacture	VI
12	12	3	3	28	30	7	7	—	—	7	7	1968		
23	22	21	20	16	15	23	22	15	17	24	23	1963	Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	VII,VIII, and IX
23	23	22	21	17	16	25	23	18	18	24	24	1968		
12	12	11	12	7	7	16	16	9	9	13	13	1968	Mechanical engineering	
1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1968	Instrument engineering	
10	10	9	8	9	8	6	5	8	8	9	9	1968	Electrical engineering	
—	—	2	2	¶	¶	7	5	¶	¶	3	2	1963	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X
—	—	3	3	¶	¶	5	4	¶	¶	2	2	1968		
18	20	9	9	¶	¶	5	5	¶	¶	10	10	1963	Vehicles	XI
18	20	8	7	7	6	5	4	6	4	10	10	1968		
17	15	4	4	7	5	4	3	1	1	6	6	1963	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII
16	14	5	4	7	6	4	4	1	1	7	6	1968		
3	3	17	11	6	9	14	11	28	22	9	7	1963	Textiles	XIII
3	3	15	10	6	6	13	9	26	26	9	7	1968		
—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1963	Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1968		
2	1	7	4	4	2	4	2	14	8	6	3	1963	Clothing and footwear	XV
2	1	6	3	5	2	4	2	14	7	6	3	1968		
7	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	1963	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	XVI
6	5	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	1968		
2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1963	Timber, furniture, etc.	XVII
2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	1968		
3	3	7	7	4	4	9	8	4	4	7	8	1963	Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII
3	3	7	7	4	4	9	8	4	4	7	8	1968		
4	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	1	1	4	4	1963	Other manufacturing industries	XIX
6	6	4	4	6	5	2	2	3	3	4	4	1968		
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*		Total manufacturing industries	
1,114·5	1,454·2	1,265·5	1,659·7	282·0	434·4	638·4	849·9	168·4	174·3	7,959·7	10,850·6	1963	Total manufacturing industries (‖)	
1,147·0	2,145·6	1,179·3	2,353·8	306·9	640·5	662·3	1,265·0	169·6	288·2	8,077·3	16,012·2	1968		

(‖) Employment in 'thousands': Net outpnt in £ million.
¶ Figures cannot be shown owing to the risk of disclosing information about individual enterprises.
— Nil or negligible.

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AREA ANALYSES: APPENDIX I. *continued*

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Wales
The whole of Wales and Monmouthshire

Scotland
The whole of Scotland

Northern Ireland
Antrim, Down, Armagh, Fermanagh, Tyrone, Londonderry

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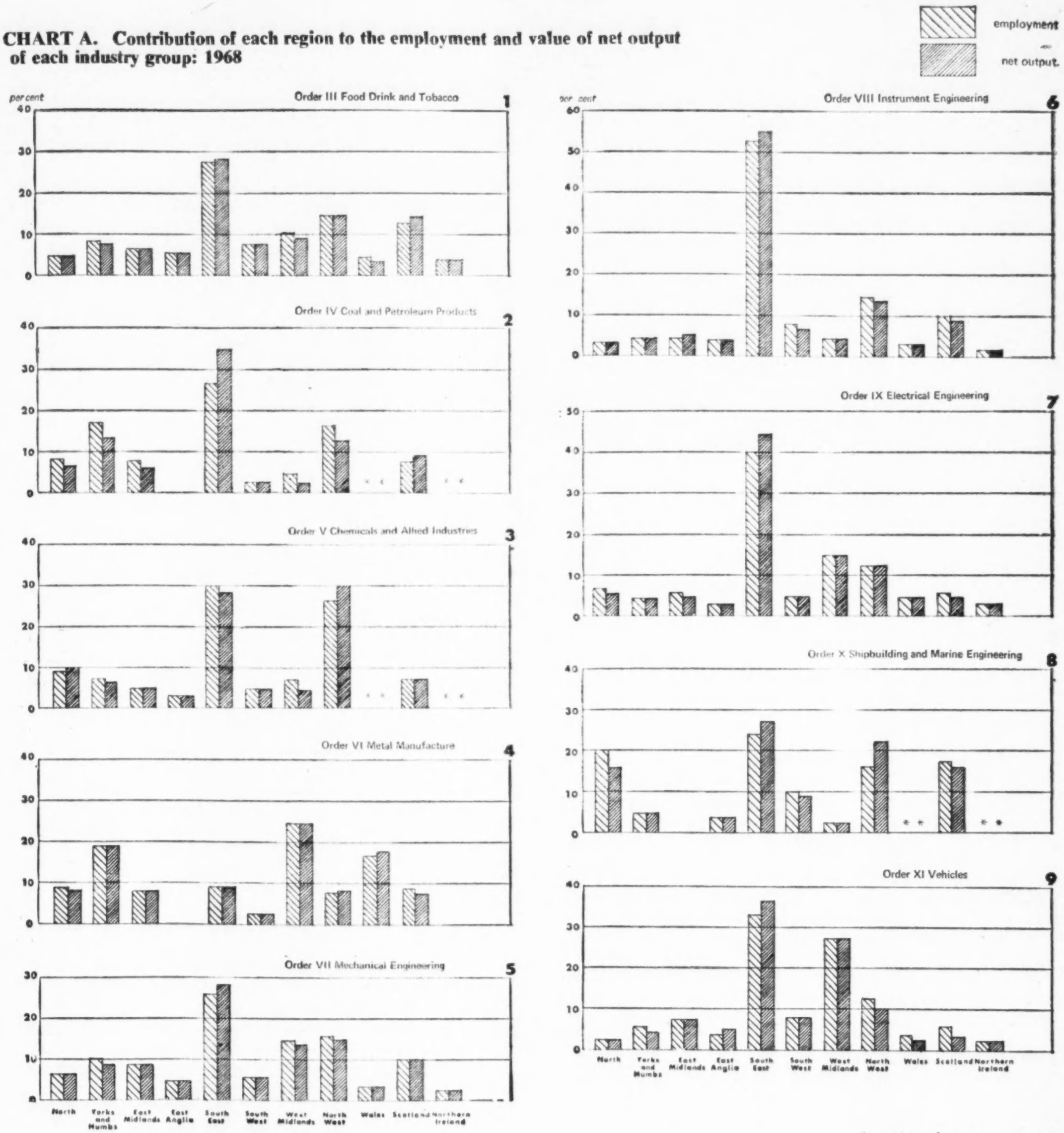
APPENDIX II

Comparison of major changes between the Standard Industrial Classification, Consolidated Edition 1963 (incorporating Amendment 1) and the Standard Industrial Classification, Revised 1968

Standard Industrial Classification Order			Major changes in terms of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification			
Description	Number		Additions	From SIC MLH	Deletions	To SIC MLH
1968	1963	1968				
Food, drink and tobacco	III	III	1. Heat treatment of milk (215)	810 and 820	1. Manufacture of medicines, spices, etc., for animals and poultry (219)	272 (Order V)
			2. Vegetable and animal oils and fats (221)	275/1 (Order V)		
			3. Coffee blending, grinding and roasting and tea blending (229)	810		
Chemicals and allied industries	IV (including Coal and petroleum products)	V	1. Manufacture of medicines, spices, etc., for animals and poultry (272)	219 (Order III)	1. Military ammunition filled by makers of cases (273)	342 (Order VII)
			2. Transparent regenerated cellulose film (276/1)	499/2 (Order XIX)	2. Vegetable and animal oils and fats (275/1)	221 (Order III)
			3. Rubber adhesives (279/2)	491/2 (Order XIX)		
			4. Matches (279/3)	499/2 (Order XIX)		
			5. Surgical bandages, etc. (279/6)	413 (Order XIII)		
			6. Photographic chemical materials (279/7)	351 (Order VIII)		
Mechanical engineering	VI (including Scientific and electrical goods)	VII	1. Jacquard card cutting and designing (335)	879	1. Engineers' small tools and gauges (333)	390 (Order XII)
			2. Fork lift and other industrial trucks (337/5)	381 (Order XI)	2. Turbines for electricity generation (334/2)	361/1 (Order IX)
			3. Military ammunition filled by makers of cases (342)	273 (Order V)	3. Domestic refrigerators (339/3)	368 (Order IX)
					4. Gas meters and taximeters (339/9)	354/2 (Order VIII)
					5. Pressure and steam gauges (349/3)	354/2 (Order VIII)
Instrument engineering	VI (including Mechanical engineering and electrical goods)	VIII	1. Gas meters and taximeters (354/2)	339/9 (Order VII)	1. Photographic chemical materials (351)	279/7 (Order V)
			2. Pressure and steam gauges (354/2)	349/3 (Order VII)	2. Electro-medical equipment (353/1)	367/2 (Order IX)
Electrical engineering	VI (including Mechanical engineering and scientific goods)	IX	1. Turbines for electricity generation (361/1)	334/2 (Order VII)		
			2. Electro-medical equipment (367/2)	353/1 (Order VIII)		
			3. Domestic refrigerators (368)	339/3 (Order VII)		
Vehicles	VIII	XI	1. Upholstered seats for aircraft (383/4)	472 (Order XVII)	1. Fork lift and other industrial trucks (381)	337/5 (Order VII)
					2. Perambulators and invalid carriages (389)	494 (Order XIX)
					Metal hand trucks, etc. (389)	399/12 (Order XII)
					Hand trucks of wood (389)	479/3 (Order XVII)
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	IX	XII	1. Engineers small tools and gauges (390)	333 (Order VII)	1. Boiler breaking and motor car breaking (399/12)	832
			2. Metal hand trucks, etc. (399/12)	389 (Order XI)		
Textiles	X	XIII			1. Surgical bandages, etc. (413)	279/6 (Order V)
Leather	XI	XIV	1. Fur hats (433)	446 (Order XV)		
Clothing and footwear	XII	XV	1. Rubber footwear and rubber bottoms for footwear (450)	491/2 (Order XIX)	1. Fur hats (446)	433 (Order XIV)
Timber	XIV	XVII	1. Covered rubber or plastics foam mattresses, pillows and cushions (473)	491/2 (Order XIX)	1. Upholstered seats for aircraft (472)	383/4 (Order XI)
			2. Hand trucks of wood (479/3)	389 (Order XI)		
Other manufacturing industries	XVI	XIX	1. Perambulators and invalid carriages (494)	389 (Order XI)	1. Rubber footwear and rubber bottoms for footwear (491/2)	450 (Order XV)
					2. Covered rubber or plastics foam mattresses, pillows and cushions (491/2)	473 (Order XVII)
					3. Rubber adhesives (491/2)	279/2 (Order V)
					4. Transparent regenerated cellulose film (499/2)	276/1 (Order V)
					5. Matches (499/2)	279/3 (Order V)

CHART A. Contribution of each region to the employment and value of net output of each industry group: 1968



(*continued on next page*)

NRDC

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance.

NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere.

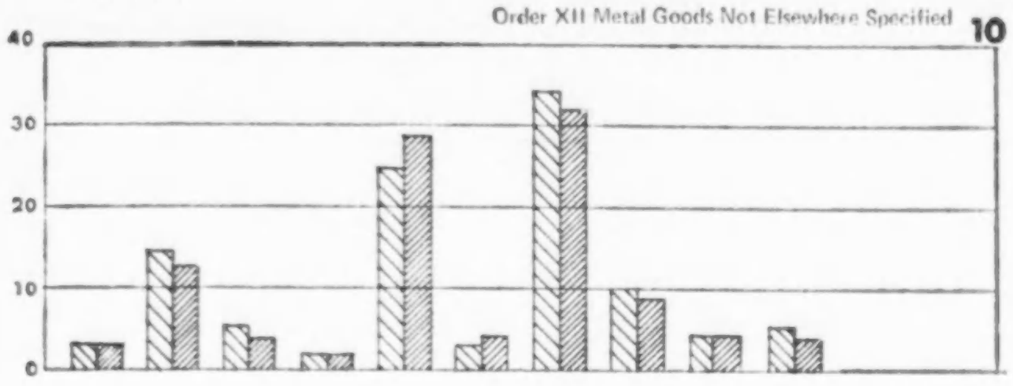
NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. By supporting projects NRDC makes it possible for individual firms or groups of companies to undertake and accelerate the development and production of new products and processes of national importance.

The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, PO Box 236, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

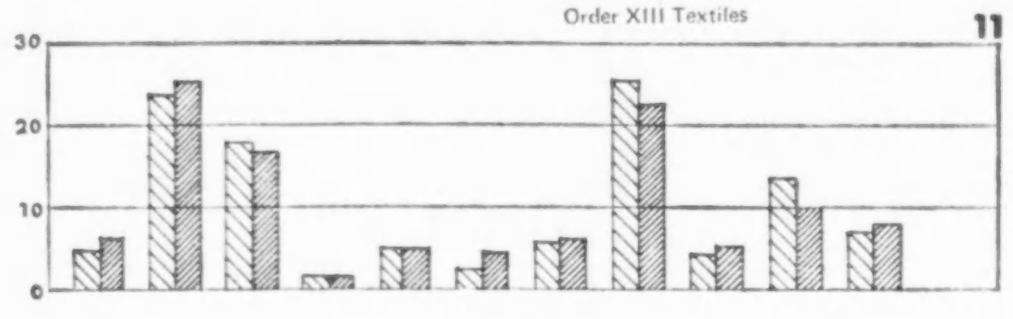
AREA ANALYSES: CHART A, *continued*

Per cent

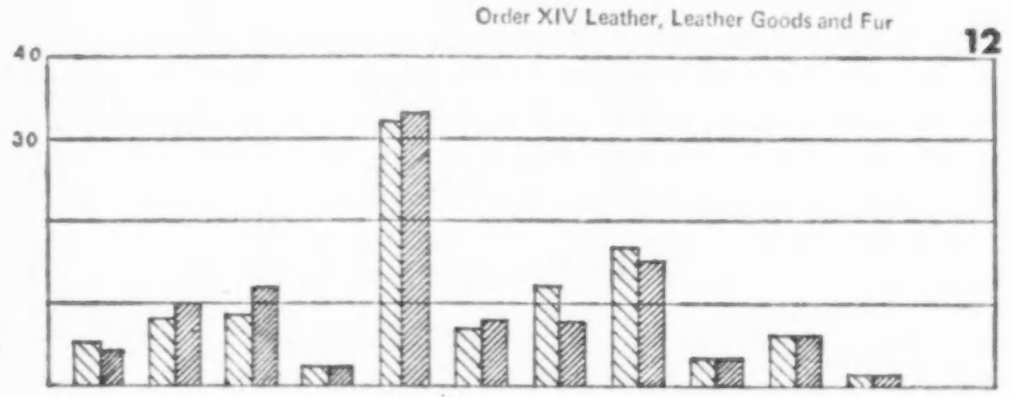
Order XII Metal Goods Not Elsewhere Specified **10**



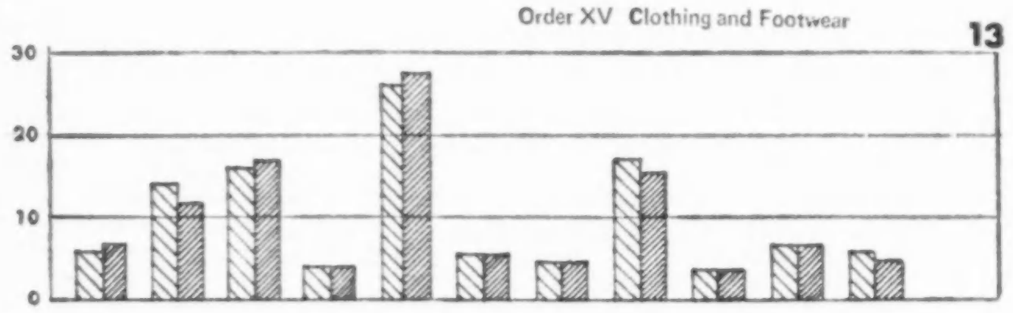
Order XIII Textiles **11**



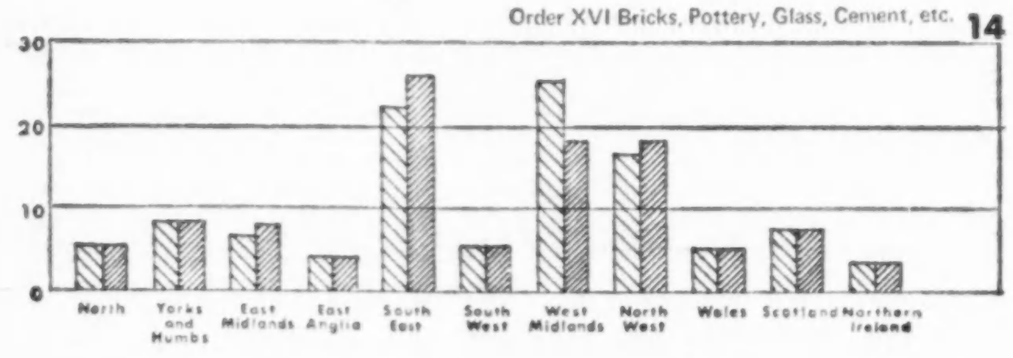
Order XIV Leather, Leather Goods and Fur **12**



Order XV Clothing and Footwear **13**

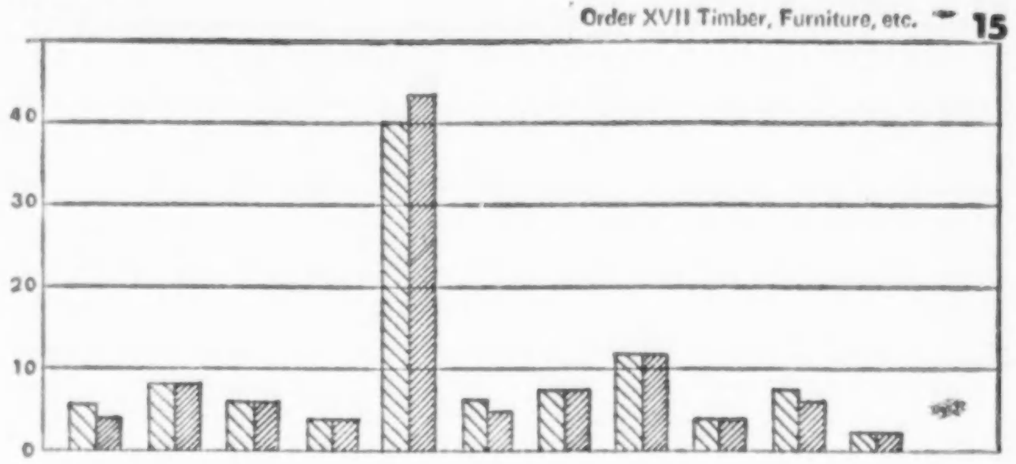


Order XVI Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc. **14**

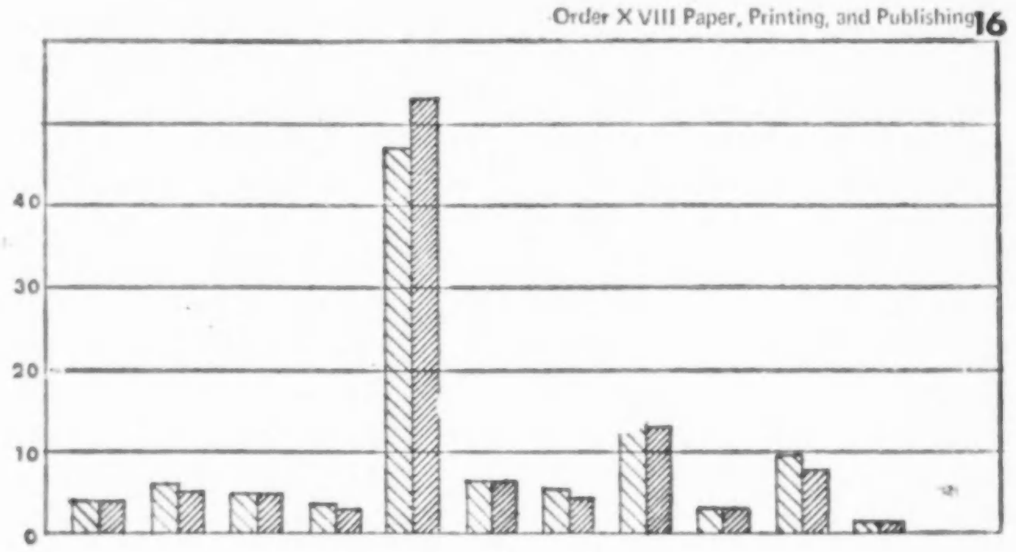


Per cent

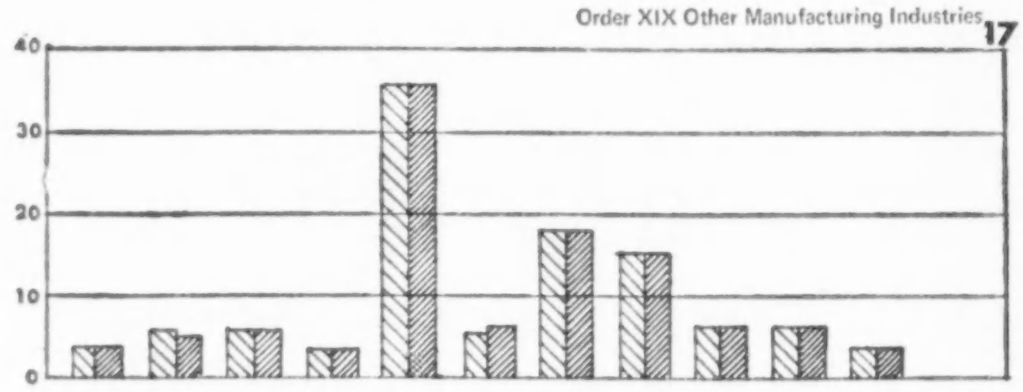
Order XVII Timber, Furniture, etc. **15**



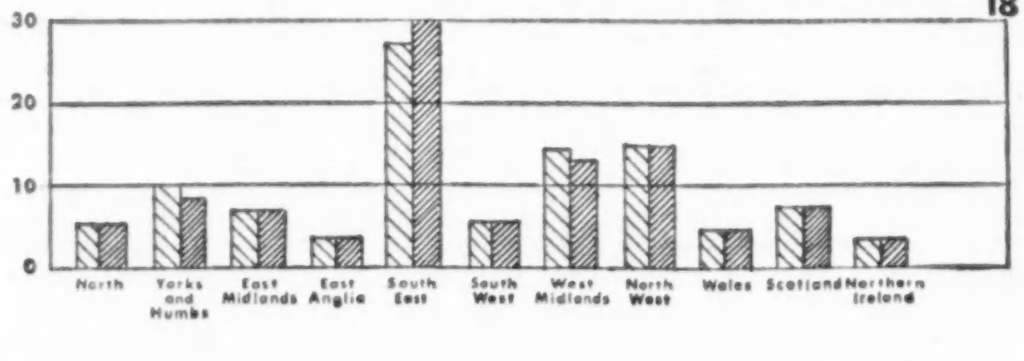
Order XVIII Paper, Printing, and Publishing **16**



Order XIX Other Manufacturing Industries **17**



Orders III to XIX All Manufacturing Industries **18**



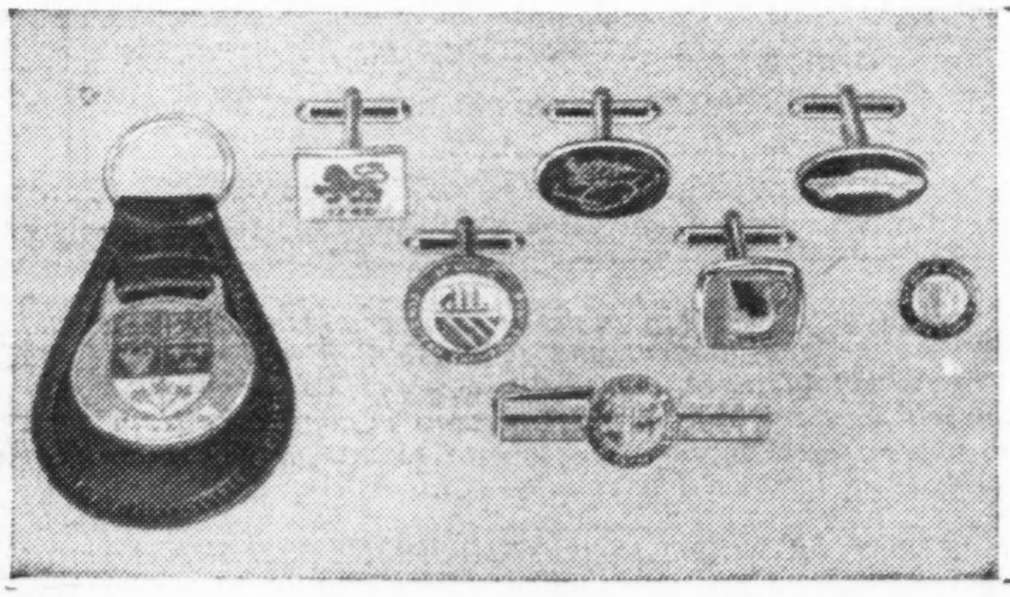


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CHART B. Contribution of each industry to the employment and value of net output in each region: 1968

(*continued on next page*)

AREA ANALYSES: CHART B, *continued*

UNIDO TRAINEES AT BUSINESS STATISTICS OFFICE

Members of a Training Workshop in Methods of Industrial Surveys are shown with senior staff of the Business Statistics Office during their visit to the BSO on August 14. The Training Workshop is organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in co-operation with the Government, the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, and the The British Council.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1966 during the week ended Friday, August 28, 1970.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
Toomorrow	Br/E 35031	94	August 25	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Lowndes Productions Ltd.
Explosion	Br/E 35032	98	August 25	" "	Meridian Films Ltd.
Sunday Thoughts Series 17:					
God Help England	Br/E 35033	3	August 25	" "	Religious Films Ltd.
Going Down	Br/E 35034	3	August 25	" "	" "
Through the Fire	Br/E 35035	3	August 25	" "	" "
Market Day	Br/E 35036	9	August 25	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.	Border Film Productions (London) Ltd.
Am I My Keeper's Brother	Br/E 35037	30	August 27	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Harold Baim Motion Picture Productions Ltd.
Bajamar	Br/E 35038	24	August 27	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Antony Barrier Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2151	Br/E 34917	8	August 28	" "	British Movietone News Ltd.
Movietone News 2151A	Br/E 34918	8	August 28	" "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Hip Hip Hurry	F 35039	7	August 27	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.
The Boys in the Band	F 35040	119	August 27	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Leo Productions Ltd.

Robert Hough

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Exhibitions and Fairs

British industry should be prepared to take advantage of opportunities in Eastern Europe

Mr. Anthony Grant

MR. ANTHONY GRANT, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, referred to Eastern Europe as a growing market for exports, when he opened a Rank Xerox exhibition at the Festival Hall, London on August 25.

'I am delighted to be asked to open this exhibition today for two reasons; firstly, because it involves a company with a very fine export record; and secondly, because it has been designed specifically for the promotion of sales to Eastern Europe, an area which in recent years has become an increasingly rewarding one for British exporters.'

Mr. Grant said that in 1965 Britain's total trade with Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, was worth £337 million. By 1969 this had risen to £564 million. In the same period, United Kingdom exports increased from £117 million to £232 million, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. This showed that some exporters were aware of the opportunities which the markets of Eastern Europe offered to British industry. Nevertheless, these opportunities were not sufficiently widely recognized, he added.

'The figures I quoted highlight the point I should like to make today that the markets of Eastern Europe represent growth areas for trade which we cannot afford to ignore. The potential for future expansion can perhaps be illustrated by the fact that, in terms of market size, the area and population of Eastern Europe are not dissimilar to those of the United States; and at present our exports to Eastern Europe represent less than one-quarter of our exports to the United States.'

It was important that British industry should be aware and be prepared to take advantage of the opportuities for increasing trade with Eastern Europe said Mr. Grant. He urged firms who had not yet explored these markets to do so.

'The Board of Trade will be anxious to help. Its facilities, which are considerable, are readily available. I would not claim that exporting to Eastern Europe is very easy; exporting never is. It is highly specialized and very hard work.'

Although competition was fierce, success could come to those who were prepared to put the time and effort into it and who were prepared to ride out the occasional disappointment. For the new exporter, there would be the new problems which arose in countries with centrally planned economies.

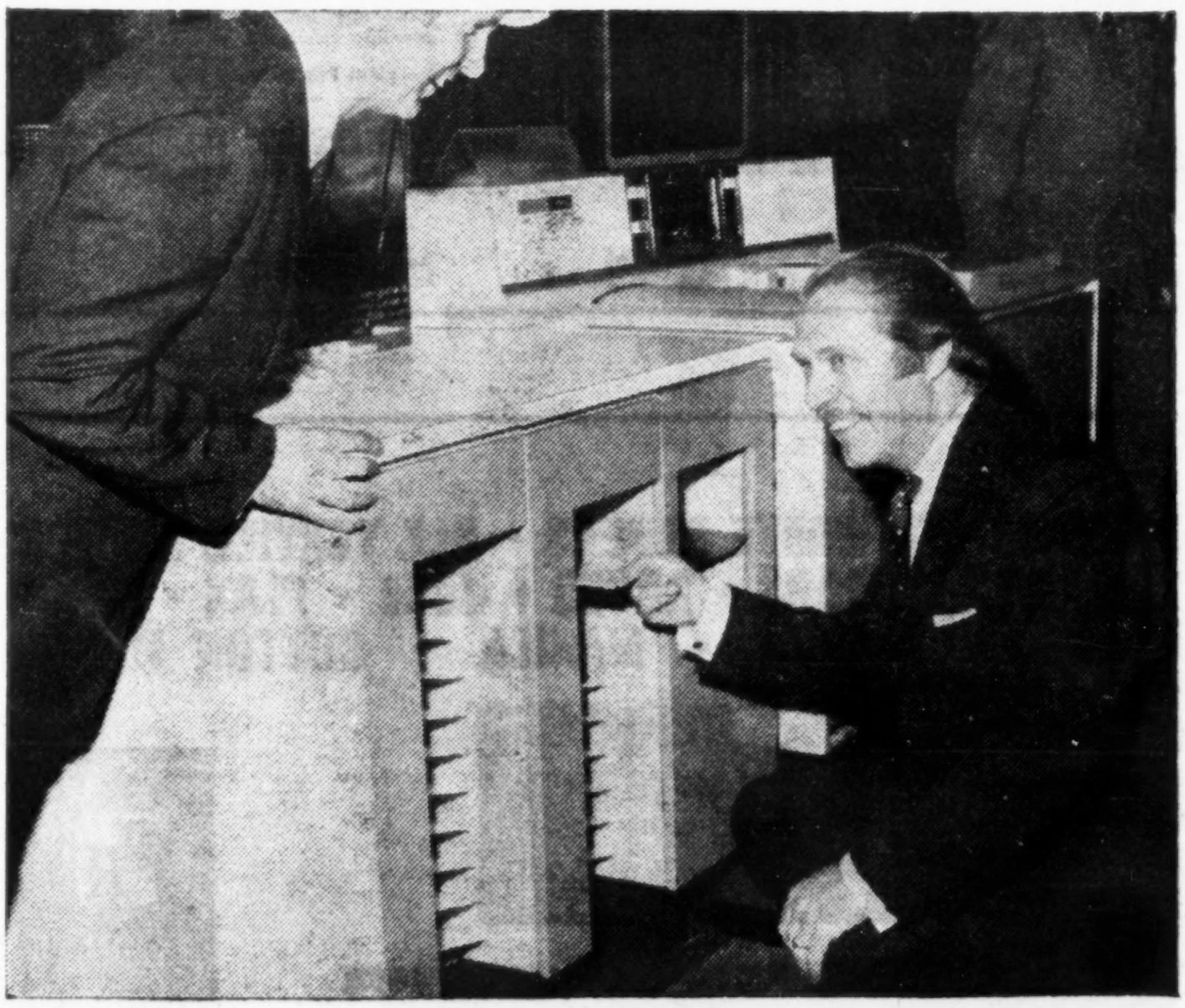
'These might call for a change in marketing techniques and in methods of trading. But there are no problems which cannot be overcome by those with a good product, a willingness to adapt to new conditions, and an imaginative export promotion programme. The potential rewards are enormous,' added Mr. Grant.

The exhibition was the start of Rank Xerox's £300,000 18-month drive to expand sales of their business efficiency machines throughout Eastern Europe.

At the Festival Hall the company showed diplomats, officials and businessmen the specially-designed £15,000 exhibition which will spearhead the drive, starting at the Brno Trade Fair in Czechoslovakia on September 5.

Gordon Planner, general manager of the company's East European Operations, said: 'I believe this is the biggest sales campaign ever undertaken by a Western company in Eastern Europe.'

Thirty-eight sales and technical experts will be travelling from Britain to Eastern Europe to run the campaign, which will be supported by extensive advertising and direct mail.



Mr. Anthony Grant (right), Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, examines one of the exhibits on display at the Rank Xerox exhibition at the Festival Hall, London

Record exports promise high attendance for 1970 Royal Smithfield Show

A RECORD attendance of overseas buyers is expected at this year's Royal Smithfield Show, at London's Earls Court from December 7-11 – following the announcement that exports of British tractors and farm machinery topped £119 million in the first six months of this year, an all-time record.

These figures issued by the Agricultural Engineers Association – joint organizers of the show with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and the Royal Smithfield Club – indicate that last year's record of £232 million is likely to be broken.

'Interest in British tractors, equipment and engines for use in foreign built farm machinery is on the increase,' Mr. W. D. Akester, chairman of the Royal Smithfield Show joint committee, said. 'In the first six months of this year our exports earned almost £10 million, or 9 per cent more than in the same period of 1969,' he said.

'There is every indication that buyers will flock to Earls Court in December and we expect last year's attendance of 58,151 to be comfortably exceeded.'

PUBLICITY FOR TRADE FAIRS OVERSEAS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance** *– three clear months is a minimum notice – and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Sir Arthur Snelling, HM Ambassador to South Africa, showed an unusual interest in one of the exhibits at the International South African Building Exhibition, Johannesburg.

'Highly satisfactory' business secured by British exhibitors at South African Building Exhibition

A report from the British Consulate-General, Johannesburg

THE INTERNATIONAL South African Building Exhibition held in Johannesburg from August 5-13, was the largest specialized trade fair in South Africa's history. It was organized by the Building Trades Exhibition South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., in association with International Building Exhibition and Building Trades Exhibition Ltd., London.

It was the second international exhibition of its kind, the first having been held at the same venue in 1968 when 141 exhibitors participated, including 31 British firms.

At the 1970 exhibition, 230 firms exhibited with the British contingent numbering 50, participating in a joint venture organized by the Board of Trade and the Building Materials Export Group, London. The British stands were designed by the Central Office of Information, exhibition division.

The British section was in a prominent position in the exhibition hall. Apart from the amount of floor space occupied, there was no question that the British exhibit was the dominant feature of the show.

Many innovations

The exhibition was opened by the Minister of Community Development and Public Works, Mr. Blaar Coetzee, who later spent a long time on the stands. He was accompanied around the British section by Mr. P. W. R. C. Haley, Acting Consul-General. The Minister commented favourably on the many and varied innovations connected with all aspects of the building industry on the British section.

The biggest building congress ever to be held in South Africa was staged concurrently with the exhibition. In a hall adjacent to the exhibition experts delivered papers on a wide range of subjects.

The exhibitors and their principals who came out from the United Kingdom to attend the show were unanimous that the number of trade buyers, architects and builders attending exceeded all expectations; that the volume of business secured was highly satisfactory, and that contacts had been made and new outlets established which should lead to very substantial future business.

Admission was restricted to ticket holders only in the mornings, but the afternoons and the whole of Saturday were open to the public. The organizers stated that 30,000 visitors passed through the turnstiles.

On Monday, August 10 – British Day – Sir Arthur Snelling, HM Ambassador, visited the British section of the exhibition. Accompanied by Mr. P. W. R. C. Haley and Mr. E. J. Smith, the president of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, he visited each stand, spoke with all the exhibitors, and expressed the keenest interest in the exhibits.

The next International South African Building Exhibition is planned for August 2-10, 1972.

Air lift to beat strike-bound ship with products International Engineering Exhibition

THE BRITISH Pavilion at the six-day International Engineering Exhibition in Sydney (August 17-22) covered 12,300 square feet and was the largest specialized display from overseas in the trade show – the biggest of its kind ever mounted in Australia.

A few British exhibitors suffered the frustration of having their products containerized in a strike-bound ship in Sydney harbour. But, even these unlucky exhibitors overcame their difficulties – some got examples of their products flown in a one and half ton airlift from Melbourne and all were able to claim good business done during the week.

Full notebooks

When the exhibition closed nearly every British exhibitor was able to show a full notebook of requests for follow-up calls and were convinced that good orders would result.

The British part of the exhibition was organized as a joint venture by the Board of Trade, The London Chamber of Commerce, The British Compressed Air Society, The British Pump Manufacturers, and The Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers. An estimated 37,000 visitors attended.

Four QA winners

Stands in the British pavilion – designed by the Central Office of Information – were mounted by the four trade associations and 23 firms including four winners of Queen's Awards to Industry.

The range of equipment covered was wide and included diesel generating sets, hydraulic motors and power packs, air-operated control systems, filters and seals claiming 99.9999 per cent efficiency, pumps for many duties, optical inspection projectors for quality control, materials handling equipment, a worm gear reducer which won a COID award, and a variety of hand tools.

At a parade of British wool fashions in Australia at Canberra House, the home of the British High Commissioner, Sir Charles Johnston and Lady Johnston, two Australian models wearing British ready-to-wear clothes are seen talking to Mrs. John McEwen, wife of the Australian Minister for Trade and Industry.

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Changes in the Programme of Trade Promotions and in the Classified lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the world (published on July 1, 1970)

SECTION I

OVERSEAS FAIRS, BRITISH WEEKS AND STORE PROMOTIONS TAKING PLACE WITH BOARD OF TRADE ASSISTANCE

Further details about an event may be obtained from the Officer named (Tel. 01-248 5757). Inquiries for details of the Joint Venture Scheme under which the Board of Trade co-operates with trade associates, and any general inquiries in connection with Section I (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7200).

(a) GENERAL

ADDITION – 1970

ZAGREB:
International Autumn Fair – September 10-20, 1970
A joint venture with the Machine Tools Trades Association.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

AMENDMENTS – 1971

FRANKFURT:
International Spring Fair – February 28-March 4, 1971
This entry should be amended by deleting item (iv) The Federation of British Umbrella Manufacturers.

PADUA:
International Samples Fair – May/June, 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: May 27-June 6, 1971.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

POZNAN:
International Fair – June, 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: June 13-22, 1971.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

ADDITIONS – 1971

LYONS:
International Trade Fair – March 27-April 5, 1971
Joint ventures with:
(i) Business Equipment Trades Association.
(ii) London Building Centre.
(R. J. Ager, Ext. 7205)

ADDITIONS – 1972

ZAGREB:
International Spring Fair – April, 1972
Joint venture with appropriate trade associations.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

BUDAPEST:
International Trade Fair – May, 1972
The Board of Trade may organize a British Pavilion at this event.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

POZNAN:
International Fair – June, 1972
The Board of Trade may organize a British Pavilion at this event.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

(b) SPECIALIZED

AMENDMENTS – 1970

'TARGET CALIFORNIA':

LOS ANGELES:
Display of British Women's Wear – September 15-19, 1970
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: September 15-18, 1971.

'TARGET CALIFORNIA':
SAN FRANCISCO:
Display of British Women's Wear – September 21-26, 1970
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: September 19-25, 1970.

PARIS:
International Motor, Cycle and Motorcycle Exhibition – October 2-12, 1970
The dates of this event should be amended to read: October 1-11, 1970.

DUSSELDORF:
International Congress with Exhibition for Oceanology and Exploitation of the Sea (Interocean) – November 10-15, 1970
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with the Association of British Oceanological Industries.

ADDITION – 1970

'TARGET CALIFORNIA':
SAN FRANCISCO:
Import Automobile Show – November 25-29, 1970
Joint venture with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.
(C. J. Mather, Ext. 265)

DELETIONS – 1971

CHICAGO:
Fence Industry Exhibition – January 21-23, 1971

JONKOPING:
European Contractors Equipment and Forestry Machinery Fair (ELMIA) – January 1971

SYDNEY:
International Gift Trade Fair – February 1971

HELSINKI:
International Boat Show – March 1971

WARSAW:
British Exhibition of Machine Tools and Precision Gauges – March 1971

TOKYO:
Fourth Advanced Imported Woodworking Machinery Exhibition – March 1971

ST. GALLEN:
International Antique Reproduction Exhibition (KOPANTIQUA) – June 7-9, 1971

PRAGUE:
International Agricultural Show (AGROPRAHA) – June 14-27, 1971

PRAGUE:
International Automobile Repair Service Exhibition (AUTO-PROGRESS) – August 2-11, 1971

AMENDMENTS – 1971

PARIS:
International Furniture Exhibition – January 21-25, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations.
(Miss D. Wilmot, Ext. 7211)

GOTHENBURG:
Scandinavian Lighting Fair – January 1971
Joint venture with Decorative Lighting Manufacturers and Distributors Association.
This entry should be amended to read:

GOTHENBURG:
Scandinavian Lighting Fair – January 27-31, 1971
Joint venture with:
Lighting Industry Federation Ltd.
(Miss J. M. Coker, Ext. 308)

PARIS:
International Audiovisual and Communications Exhibition – February 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: January 14-20, 1971.

PARIS:
International Agricultural Exhibition – March 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: March 6-14, 1971.

BOLOGNA:
International Book Fair for Children and Youth – April 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: April 1-4, 1971.

PARIS:
International Exhibition of Women's Ready-to-Wear Clothing – April 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: April 17-22, 1971.

PARIS:
International Exhibition of Confectionery, Chocolate and Biscuits – April 1971
The date of this entry should be amended to read: April 24-27, 1971.

PARIS:
International Aeronautics and Space Exhibition – May 27-June 6, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with Society of British Aerospace Companies.
(Miss D. Wilmot, Ext. 7211)

SYDNEY:
International Container Services and Equipment Exhibition – June 28-July 2, 1971
This entry should be amended to read:
Joint venture with the London Chamber of Commerce.
(Mrs. I. M. Janzen, Ext. 7093)

PARIS:
International Leather Week – September 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: September 10-15, 1971.

COLOGNE:
International Fine Foods and Provisions Exhibition (ANGUA) – October 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: September 25-October 1, 1971

PARIS:
International Motor Exhibition – October 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: October 1-12, 1971.

PARIS:
International Women's Ready-to-Wear Clothing – November 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: October 22-28, 1971.

PARIS:
International Building Exhibition (BATIMAT) – November 1971
The dates of this entry should be amended to read: November 18-26, 1971.

ADDITIONS – 1971

NEW YORK:
National Children's Wear Association Display of British Children's Wear – January 1-10, 1971
Joint venture with National Children's Wear Association.
(H. Gladwell, Ext. 318)

'TARGET CALIFORNIA:

LOS ANGELES:
Display of British Children's Wear – January 14-16, 1971
Joint venture with the National Children's Wear Association.
(C. J. Mather, Ext. 265)

'TARGET CALIFORNIA':

SAN FRANCISCO:
Display of British Children's Wear – January 11-13, 1971
Joint venture with the National Children's Wear Association.
(C. J. Mather, Ext. 265)

NEW YORK:
National Boat Show – January 20-31, 1971
Joint venture with the Ship and Boat Builders' National Federation.
(H. Gladwell, Ext. 318)

ZURICH:
Consumer Durables Exhibition – February 8-13, 1971
Joint venture with the British National Export Council.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

'TARGET CALIFORNIA':

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA:
National Electronic Packaging Convention (NEPCON WEST) – February 9-11, 1971
Joint venture with British National Export Council.
(C. J. Mather, Ext. 265)

GENEVA:
Consumer Durables Exhibition – February 18-23, 1971
Joint venture with the British National Export Council.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

ZURICH:
International Cycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition – February 24-March 1, 1971
Joint venture with the Cycle and Motorcycle Association.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons Convention – March 6-12, 1971

CLEVELAND:
Plant, Engineering and Maintenance Show – March 22-25, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

CHICAGO:
National Electronic and Production Conference and Exhibition (NEPCON-CENTRAL) – April 6-8, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

CHICAGO:
Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology Exhibition – April 13-19, 1971
Joint venture with the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

VIENNA:
International Safeguards in Industry Exhibition (6th World Congress for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents and Industrial Diseases) – May 11-14, 1971
Joint venture with Industrial Safety (Protection Equipment) Manufacturers' Association.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7104)

MINNEAPOLIS:
International Snowmobile Trade Show – June 2-4, 1971
Joint venture with appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

AMSTERDAM:
International Congress and Exhibition of Radiology (RADEX) – June 14-18, 1971
Joint venture with British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

GENEVA:
International Telecommunications and Space Exhibition – June 17-27, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade associations.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext. 7011)

JOHANNESBURG:
Plastics 71 – June 21-26, 1971
Joint ventures with appropriate trade associations.
(K. R. Timmins, Ext. 7014)

CHICAGO:
Music Industry Show and Convention – June 27-July 1, 1971
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

GENEVA:
Conference and Exhibition on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy – September 6-16, 1971
Joint venture with the British Nuclear Forum.
(T. E. Kerfoot, Ext 7011)

CHICAGO:
Instrument Automation Conference and Exhibition – October 4-7, 1971
Joint venture with appropriate trade association.
(P. J. Dring, Ext. 7097)

ADDITIONS – 1972

BELGRADE:
International Fair of Engines and Motor Vehicles – April 1972
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

WARSAW:
International Book Fair – May 1972
Joint venture with appropriate trade association.
(B. L. Banks, Ext. 7213)

AMENDMENTS – 1970

WIESBADEN:
International Pet Trades Fair – May 1972
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(Miss E. Slegg, Ext 7080)

MUNICH:
International Sewage and Water Treatment Engineering Exhibition (IFAT) – October 21-28, 1972
Joint venture with the appropriate trade association.
(Miss E. Slegg, Ext. 7080)

(c) BRITISH WEEKS AND STORE PROMOTIONS

PARIS:
Au Bon Marche Store Promotion – October 5-31, 1970
The address of the London Buying House should be amended to read:
Brook Merchandising Co., 48 Brook Street, London, W.1 (for attention Mr. M. Greek).
(Miss D. M. Wilmot, Ext. 7211)

HOUSTON:
Battlesteins, Inc., 812 Main Street, Houston 77002, Texas – October 1970
The address for enquiries should be amended to read:
Dean Warburg Ltd., 38 Savile Row, London W1X 2ET.
(Mrs. G. Naughton, Ext. 7204)

(Continued on next page)

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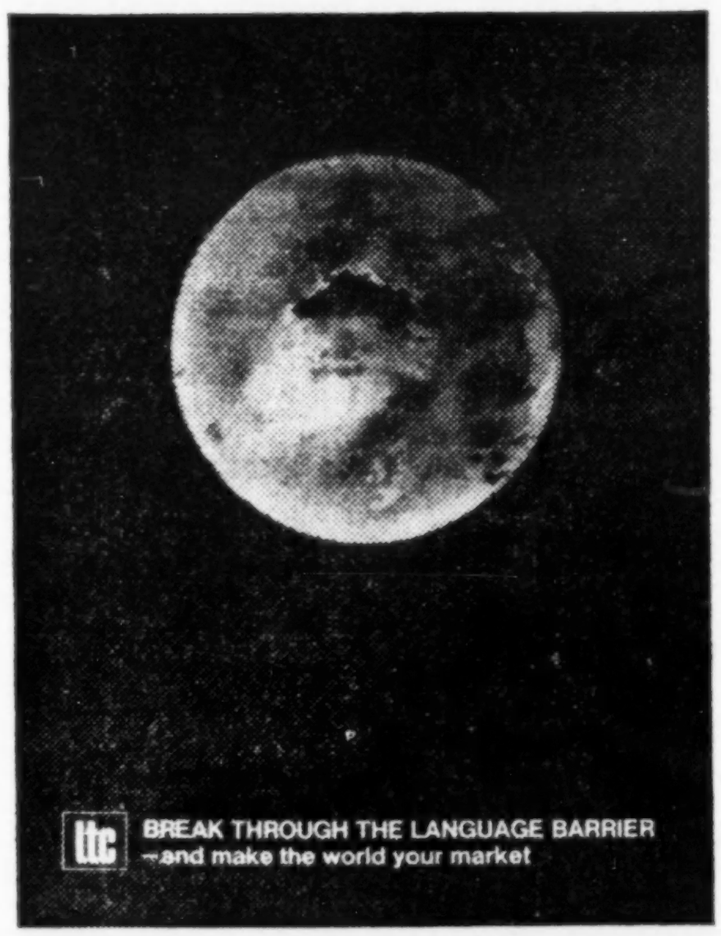

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ADDITIONS – 1970

BRUSSELS:

Innovation – September 16-October 3, 1970
Display of Furniture by the Council of Industrial Design.
(J. F. Etherington, Ext. 7242)

AMSTERDAM:

British Menswear Guild Promotion at the following shops:
1. Maison de Bonneterie NV Kalverstraat 183 and Rokin
2. De Bruine Paleisstraat 21
3. Firma E H Dik Leidsestraat 64-66
4. Van de Heijden Helligeweg 24
5. Van Huet's Sport Shop Van Baerlestraat 90 O Z
6. Meddens NV Heiligeweg 11-17
7. Morris Leidsestraat 9
8. Nieuw England NV Konigsplein
9. H Repko Reguliers Breestraat 24 C
10. F Sinemus Leidsestraat 20 - 22 C
11. The Society Shop van Baerlestraat 2 - 4 and 10 - 12
12. Zwartjes van 1883 (a) Utrechtsestraat 123 - 125 (b) Gelderlandplein 8.

October 9-24, 1970.
(J. F. Etherington, Ext. 7242)

MILAN AND TUSCANY:

Supermarkets Italiani Spa 20090 Limito (Milano) – October 19-31, 1970
34 Branches, 125 Milan, 9 Florence. Food and Drink Products and posibly Kitchen Utensils and Toilet Requisites. Enquiries to L. P. Mathews, British Food Export Council, 4 Lyon Place, London, SW1.
(Miss F. King, Ext. 7092)

ADDITION – 1971

GERMANY:

Horten AG – September 1971
Branches of this department store in A[illegible]ben, Bremerhaven, Dortmund, Duisberg, Dusseldorf, Hagen, H[illegible]urg, Heilbronn, Krefeld, Munster, Neuss and Wattenscheid will feature a comprehensive range of British goods. Enquiries to Horten AG 4 Dusseldorf, Amseestern 1. (z Hd. von Herrn Straudacher).
(D. T. Wallis, Ext. 7250)

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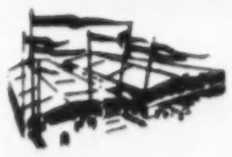

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Amendments and Additions to Classified Trade Fairs and Exhibitions—Sections II-IV

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in these lists and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

Applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and condition of participation, but the Board of Trade, Trade Promotions Branch, Tower Block, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, will be pleased to answer general inquiries. The telephone number of the Board of Trade is 01-248 5757, extensions:

Eastern Europe, including Eastern Germany, North Africa, Middle East	7246
Bonn, Cologne, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Essen and Hamburg	225
Other towns in West Germany	7180
France, Denmark, Iceland and Norway	7205
Finland and Sweden	7207
Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg	7011
South and Central America, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Irish Republic, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta and Africa	505
Australia, New Zealand, Asia	7099
United States, Mid West and West Coast only	265
Other towns in the United States, Canada, Caribbean	7094
United Kingdom	7109

Information can also be provided about other events, which owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* event held annually at approximately the time stated.

† event held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN EUROPE – Section II

AMENDMENTS – 1970

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN:
International Boating and Nautical Sports Exhibition (Interboot) – September 26-October 4
Address should be amended to read:
International Bodense-Messe Friedrichshafen Gmbh 7990 Friedrichshafen, Biedlepark-Ost

MUNICH:
International Container Exhibition (Containerization 70) – October 21-24
The dates should be amended to read October 21-25

MUNICH:
International Exhibition of Electronic Components and Related Measuring and Production Equipment (Electronica) – October
The date and title of the Fair should be amended to read:
International Trade Fair for Production in the Electronic Industry (Electronica) – November 5-11

COLOGNE:
International Trad Exhibition of Grill and Snack Bar Services (EUROSNACK) – November 7-11
The title should be amended as above

WIESBADEN:
International Millinery Trade Fair (INTERHUT) – November 29-December 1
The dates should be amended to read November 22-24.

ADDITIONS – 1970

LODZ:
International Educational Film Festival – September 24-October 4.
Apply, Komitet Organizacyjny, Polskiego Sympozjum Filmu Nankow i Festiwalu, Filmow Dydaktycznych, Lodz, Ul. Kilinskiego nr. 20.

MILAN:
Industrial Cleaning, Maintenance and Sanitation Exhibition (PULISAN) – November 3-8
Apply, Pulisan VIH PH OLO-DA CANNOBIO 9, 20122 Milan.

AMENDMENTS – 1971

COPENHAGEN:
Fashion Fair – March
Dates should be amended to read: March 14-17.

MUNICH:
International Fair of Handicrafts and Small Enterprises – April
Title should be amended to read:
International Light Industries and Handicrafts Fair

DUBLIN:
Irish Packaging Exhibition – September-October
Dates should be amended to read: September 29-October 1.

COPENHAGEN:
Fashion Fair – September
Dates should be amended to read: September 12-15.

PARIS (Le Bourget):
International Exhibition for Prevention and the Protection of Human Beings and Goods (Europrotection) – September-October
Dates should be amended to read: September 28-October 2.

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN:
International Boating and Nautical Sports Exhibition (INTERBOOT) – October 2-10
Address should be amended to read:
Internationale Bodensee-Messe Friedrichshafen G.m.b.h. 7990, Friedrichshafen, Biedlepark-Ost.

ADDITIONS – 1971

DUBLIN:
"LEISURE LIFE 71" – February 3-7
Apply, ETA Congresses & Expositions, 74 Northumberland Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

MALMO:
Motor Show – March 27-April 4
Apply, Sydexpo AB, Västanväg 7, 216 13 Malmo.

DUBLIN:
"INDEQUIP 71" Equipment and Services for Manufacturing and Maintenance Activities in Industry – April 14-17
Apply, ETA Congresses and Expositions, 74 Northumberland Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

STOCKHOLM:
Transport Exhibition – April 19-24
Apply, Marketing Exhibitions Ltd., 113-123 Upper Richmond Road, London, SW15 (Tel. 01-788 1186)

DUBLIN:
Royal Dublin Society Spring Show – May 4-8
Apply, Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

VIENNA:
International Safeguards in Industry Exhibition (IFFA 71) (6th World Congress for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents & Industrial Diseases) – May 11-14
Apply, Wiener Messe-Aktiengesellschaft, Postfach 124, Messeplatz 1, Wien 7.

AMSTERDAM:
International Congress and Exhibition of Radiology (RADEX) – June 14-18
Apply, The Secretariat of "RADEX Amsterdam 1971", c/o Holland Organising Centre, 16 Lange Voorhout, The Hague, Netherlands.

GENEVA:
International Telecommunications and Space Exhibition – June 17-27
Apply, Monsieur le Secretaire General, Union Internationale des Telecommunications 1211 Geneve 20, Switzerland

DUBLIN:
"71 ETEX" Dublin's 3rd Education and Training Exhibition – June 29-July 3
Apply, ETA Congresses & Expositions, 74 Northumberland Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

DUBLIN:
Royal Dublin Society "HORSE SHOW" and Exhibition – August 10-14
Apply, Royal Dublin Society, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

STOCKHOLM:
Carpet Exhibition (GOLVEX) – August
Apply, Mr. R. Asp, Norrlandsgatan 22, 111 43 Stockholm.

LEIPZIG:
Autumn Fair – September 5-12
Apply, Leipzig Fair Agency, 19 Dover Street, London, W1 (Tel. 01-493 3111/2).

GENEVA:
Conference and Exhibition on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy – September 6-16
Apply, Secretariat Permanent, Case Postale 1211, 1200 Geneva.

MILAN:
European Machine Tool Exhibition – October 6-12
Apply, Italian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association (UCIMO) Corso Matteotti 11, Via Palestro 22, Milan 20121.

DUBLIN:
Irish Hardware and Household Goods Exhibition – October 12-15
Apply, Industrial & Trade Fairs (Ireland) Ltd., 39 Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin 2.

STOCKHOLM:
Data Processing & Equipment Fair (DATA 71) – October 20-27
Apply, Marketing Exhibitions Ltd., 113-123 Upper Richmond Road, London, SW15 (Tel. 01-788 1186).

AMENDMENTS – 1972

MUNICH:
International Trade Exhibition of Building Materials, Structural Elements and Interior Finishing (BAU) – February 5-13
The agent's name should be amended to read:
The Building Exhibition.

HANOVER:
European Educational Equipment Exhibition (DIDACTA) – March 14-18
The dates should be amended to read: March 17-21.

MUNICH:
3rd International Trade Exhibition and Congress for Biochemical Analytica – April-May
The title should be amended to read:
3rd International Trade Exhibition and Congress for Biochemical Analysis (ANALYTICA)

MUNICH:
International Exhibition of Electronic Components and Related Measuring and Production Equipment (ELECTRONICA) – November
The title should be amended to read:
International Trade Fair for Production in the Electronic Industry (ELECTRONICA)

ADDITIONS – 1972

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN:
International Boating and Nautical Sports Exhibition (INTERBOOT) – 1972
Apply, International Bodensee-Messe Friedrichshafen G.m.b.h. 7990 Friedrichshafen Biedlepark-Ost

MALMO:
Motor Show – February-March
Apply, Sydexpo AB, Västanväg 7, 216 13 Malmo.

STOCKHOLM:
International Boat Show – March
Apply, St. Erik's-Massan, Storangsvagan 18, 115 34 Stockholm.

PARIS (Le Bourget):
2nd International Exhibition on Water Techniques and Environment (Man & Water - Man & Air) – April 11-15
Apply, (Man & Water) L'Homme et L'Eau, 8 rue Michodiere, Paris 2e.

GOTHENBURG:
International Trade Fair – May
Apply, John Buck (Trade Fair Agencies) Ltd., 44 Newman Street, London, W1 (Tel. Museum 9325).

BRNO:
International Laundry and Dry Cleaning Exhibition – June 26-30
Apply, Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., 14 New Burlington Street, London, W1 (Tel. 01-734 0855).

STOCKHOLM:
Carpet Exhibition (GOLVEX) – August
Apply, Mr. R. Asp, Norrlandsgatan 22, 111 43 Stockholm.

HELSINKI:
International Trade Fair – September
Apply, Exhibition Consultants Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W1 (Tel. Hunter 1951).

GOTHENBURG:
Hotel & Restaurant Exhibition (INTERREST 72) – October-November
Apply, Sveriges Hotell Restaurangutstallningarab, Kansli Box 4034, 20311 Malmo 4.

STOCKHOLM:
Office 72 Exhibition – October-November
Apply, Marketing Exhibitions Ltd., 113-123 Upper Richmond Road, London, SW15 (Tel. 788 1186).

HELSINKI:
Physicians' Days – November
Apply, Dr. E. Klinge, Finnish Doctors' Association, Helsinki.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS OUTSIDE EUROPE – Section III

ADDITIONS – 1970

BUENOS AIRES:
International Toy Exhibition – October 29-November 22
Apply, Expo Producciones Parana 123, 5th Floor, Of. 109/110, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

AMENDMENTS – 1971

SYDNEY:
International Container Services and Equipment Exhibition – June 28-July 2
The title of this exhibition should be amended to read:
'FREIGHTEX '71' – International Freight & Transport Services Exhibition

SYDNEY:
4th International Boat Show – July 23-31
The title and organizers of this exhibition should be amended to read:
1971 Telegraph Boat Show
Apply, Industrial & Trade Fairs Pty Ltd., 3rd Floor, ADC House, 77 Pacific Highway, PO Box 428, North Sydney, NSW.

MELBOURNE:
6th International Engineering Show – August 2-7
The organizers of this exhibition should be amended to read:
Industrial and Trade Fairs Pty Ltd., 582 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne (VIC 3004).

ADDITIONS – 1971

NEW YORK:
International Home Furnishing Show – January 10-14
Apply, National Furniture Mart, 215 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

NEW YORK:
National Boat Show – January 20-31
Apply, Peter M. Wilson, 537 Steamboat Road, Greenwich, Conn 06830.

(continued on next page)

NEW YORK:
National Boutique Show – January 24-27
Apply, Alan B. Larkin, Suite 910, 99 Chauncy Street, Boston, Mass 02111.

TORONTO:
Canadian Farm & Industrial Equipment Show – January 27-30
Apply, Canada Farm & Industrial Equipment Show (Ltd.), 55 Glen Cameron Road, Thornhill, Toronto, Ontario.

TORONTO:
Canadian Hardware Show – February 8-10
Apply, U. G. Taylor, 290 Merton Street, Toronto 7, Ontario.

MIAMI:
International Boat Show – February 19-24
Apply, John Rogers, 1333 South Miami Avenue, Miami, Florida 33130.

TRIPOLI:
International Trade Fair – March 1-20
Apply, Tripoli International Trade Fair, Giaddat O Muktar, Tripoli, P.O. Box 891.

NEW YORK:
International Stamp & Coin Exhibition (INTERPEX) – March 19-21
Apply, Herbert Rosen, Industrial Exhibitions, 121 W 45th Street, New York, NY 10036.

NEW YORK:
National Association of Men's Sportswear Buyers (NAMSB) Show – March 21-24
Apply, National Association of Men's Sportswear Buyers, 185 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016.

LAS VEGAS:
Association of Western Hospitals Exhibition – April 19-21
Apply, Mr. Melvin C. Sheflin, Executive Director, 26 O'Farrell Street, San Francisco, California 94108.

TORONTO:
Canadian Restaurant Association Convention & Exhibition – April
Apply, Don Bellamy, 4424 Main Street, Vancouver, BC.

NEW YORK:
Design Engineering Show – May 19-22
Apply, Clapp & Poliak Inc., 245 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

TUNIS:
International Fair – May 21-June 6
Apply, Foire Internationale de Tunis, Esplanade Mohamed V, Tunis.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK:
Annual Technical Conference & Trade Show Association of Operative Millers of America – May 23-27
Apply, Mr. D. S. Eber, Executive Vice President, 639 Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Missouri, USA.

TEL-AVIV:
International Trade Fair (TECHNOLOGY) – June 7-17
Apply, Mr. A. Burke, Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce, Kern House, 36 Kingsway, London WC2 (Tel. 01-402 9696).

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND:
Exhibit of Educational Resources – June 21-24
,Apply, Lewis Winner, 152 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036.

MELBOURNE:
International Education Exhibition – June 28-July 2
Apply, Overseas Exhibition Services Ltd., 11 Manchester Square, London, W1M 5AB (Tel. 01-486 1951).

CINCINNATI:
Annual National Audio-Visual Convention & Exhibition – July 17-20
Apply, The National Audio-Visual Association Inc., 3150 Spring Street, Fairfax, Virginia 22030, USA.

SAO PAULO:
International Food Trade Fair – July
Apply, Alcantara Machado Comercio e Empreendimentos Ltda., Rua Brasilio Machado, 60, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

MEXICO CITY:
World Veterinary Congress – August 15-21
Apply, XIX World Veterinary Congress, Commercial Exhibitions Section, Aquiles Serdan 28-5, Mexico 3 DF.

MELBOURNE:
9th International Conference on Medical and Biological Engineering – August 23-27
Apply, Secretary General 9th ICMBE University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, Australia (3052).

KANSAS CITY:
Association of Diesel Specialists – September 14-18
Apply, Mr. Martin Fromm, Director, 633, East 63rd Street, Kansas City, Missouri, USA.

SANTA CRUZ (BOLIVIA):
Agricultural, Animal, Industrial and Commercial Exhibition – September
Apply, Feria Exposicion – Agricola, Ganadera, Industrial y Commercial Edificio Camara de Comercio, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

LAS VEGAS:
American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology – October
Apply, Stanley A. Nelson, Executive Secretary, 4005, W. 65th Street, Minneapolis 55435, USA.

ADDITIONS – 1972

SANTA CRUZ (BOLIVIA):
Agricultural, Animal, Industrial and Commercial Exhibition – September
Apply, Feria Exposicion – Agricola, Ganadera, Industrial & Commercial Edificio Camara de Comercio, Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM – Section IV

AMENDMENTS – 1970

LONDON:
International Motor Transport Exhibition – September 18-26 At Earls Court
Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd. The telephone number should be amended to read (Tel. 01-235 7000).

LONDON:
International Motor Exhibition – October 14-24. At Earls Court
Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd. The telephone number should be amended to read (Tel. 01-235 7000).

ADDITIONS – 1970

MANCHESTER:
International Sheet Metal Exhibition – October 19-23. At Belle Vue
Apply, Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd., 96 Hatton Garden, London, London, EC1 (Tel. 01-405 5171).

DELETION – 1971

LONDON:
Camping and Outdoor Life Exhibition (Colex) – January 6-16

AMENDMENTS – 1971

LONDON:
International Racing Car Show – January 6-16. At Olympia
Apply, A. A. Goode, Racing Car Show Joint Committee, Exhibition Department, 21/4 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1
Telephone number should be amended to read (Tel. 01-235 7000).

LONDON:
British Glove Fair – February 21-24. At Londoner Hotel
The dates should be amended to read February 22-24.

LONDON:
Labex International 1971 – March 30-April 2. At Earls Court
The dates should be amended to read March 29-April 2.

LONDON:
International Assembly and Fastener Engineering Exhibition – May 17-21. At Olympia
Apply, Commercial Exhibitions Ltd.
Name, address and telephone number should be amended to read:
Apply, Commercial Exhibitions & Publications Ltd., Riverside House, Hough Street, Woolwich, SE18 (Tel. 01-855 7001).

LONDON:
International Printing Machinery & Allied Trades Exhibition (IPEX) – July 13-24
Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd. should be amended to read:
Apply, Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street, London, WC1A IPB. (Tel. 01-242 9011).

LONDON:
Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Allied Trades Exhibition – September 9-18.
The title should be amended to read:
International Laundry, Dry Cleaning & Allied Trades Exhibition
Apply, F. W. Bridges & Sons Ltd. should be amended to read:
Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd., Commonwealth House, New Oxford Street, London, WC1A IPB (Tel. 01-242 9011).

LONDON:
Interfreight 71 – September 28-October 1. At Earls Court
Apply Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd.
The telephone number should be amended to read: (Tel. 01-235 7000).

LONDON:
International Motor Exhibition – October 20-30. At Earls Court
Apply, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd.
The telephone number should be amended to read: (Tel. 01-235 7000).

ADDITIONS – 1971

LONDON:
Outdoor Holiday Show – January 6-16. At Olympia. Incorporating the combined exhibitions Camping and Outdoor Life Exhibition and Cycle & Motor Cycle Show
Apply, Trades Exhibitions Ltd., Exhibition House, Spring Street, London, W2 (Tel. 01-262 2886).

LONDON:
Industrial Training Exhibition – March 30-31. At Grosvenor House, London
Apply, Marketing Exhibitions Ltd., 113/23 Upper Richmond Road, London, SW15 (Tel. 01-788 1186).

BRIGHTON:
International Cryogenics Exhibition & Conference – April 5-7. At Hotel Metropole
Apply, The Lawson Organisation, Green Dragon House, 64 High Street, Croydon, CR9 2UH (Tel. 01-686 5741/2/3).

LONDON:
4th International Plumbing & Domestic Heating Exhibition Conference & Symposium – May 17-22. At RHS Halls, London, SW1
Apply, Exhibitions and Presentations Ltd., Peterson House, Livery Street, Birmingham 3 (Tel. 021-236 2706/7/8/9).

LONDON:
Footwear Materials and Components Exhibition – May 18-20. At Hotel Russell, London
Apply, Shoe & Leather News (Exhibitions) Ltd. 84/8 Great Eastern Street, London, EC2 (Tel. 01-739 2071).

MANCHESTER:
Electronics Instruments Exhibition – October 5-8. At City Hall, Deansgate
Apply, Industrial Exhibitions Ltd., 9 Argyle Street, London, W1V 2HA (Tel. 01-437 1622).

LEEDS:
Reconditioned Machine Tool Exhibition (Reconex) – November 30-December 4. At Queen's Hall
Apply, Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd., 96 Hatton Gardens, London, EC1 (Tel. 01-405 5171).

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Board of Trade (at either the Regional Office covering their area or Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4). The Board of Trade, in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, are in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to arrange for suitable introductions and contacts related to the purpose of their business.

The information which the Board of Trade requires, apart from a businessman's name and that of the firm he represents, consists of details of his itinerary, giving the places to be visited and the dates as nearly as can be estimated, the names and addresses of the local agents, if any, at the places to be visited the general purpose of the visit, the type of contacts and introduction which the businessman would like to have arranged for him in advance, and any other relevant information which the businessman might consider would enable him to obtain maximum results. Where appropriate, these details should be accompanied by copies of trade literature, relating to the product which the businessman is proposing to sell.

Overseas Trade and Exports

Belgian Tax on Value Added

From the Commercial Department, British Embassy, Brussels

BELGIUM IS TO INTRODUCE the Tax on Value Added (TVA) on January 1, 1971, to replace the present turnover tax. This is in compliance with EEC directives designed to harmonize tax systems within the Community. France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany already operate such a system and Italy is to introduce TVA not later than January 1, 1972. (It had been planned that TVA would be introduced in Belgium on January 1, 1970, but its introduction was postponed by a year for budgetary and other reasons.) The following article does not attempt to deal with the detailed procedures of operation of the new tax but deals in general with points likely to be of interest to British businessmen. Every care has been taken in the compilation of this article but no responsibility can be accepted as to its correctness or completeness.

Operation of the tax

TVA is levied by the seller on each sale of goods or services. In practice the seller adds to his selling price the appropriate amount of TVA quoting it separately on the invoice. He then deducts from the total tax collected on his sales, the tax he has paid on his purchases of goods and services (which will also be shown on the invoices) and pays the balance to, or claims it from, the tax authorities. This process is repeated at each stage in the manufacturing and distribution chain until the goods (or services) are sold to the final consumer. The final consumer thus bears in full the burden of the tax but the revenue authorities collect it in instalments in proportion to the 'value added' at each stage of manufacture and distribution.

Payment procedure

Persons and firms liable to TVA will be obliged to account at regular intervals (usually of one month) for the net tax due with respect to their activities in the taxable period. Deductions will be allowed for any TVA paid by them in connection with deliveries of goods and services received by them.

Foreign enterprises carrying on activities in Belgium and not having a permanent establishment will be required to appoint a legal representative who will be liable for the payment of the tax. (A list of the British chartered accountants with offices in Brussels can be obtained from the Export Data Branch, whose address is given below.)

Rates of tax

There will be four rates of tax:

Six per cent (Deliveries and imports of necessities, and for services of a social character):

(i) **Goods**
Animals for slaughter, food and drink (not spirits), grains, fruits, cereals, vegetable oils, seeds, water, soap, pharmaceuticals, orthopaedic articles, newspapers, minerals, some textiles, works of art, invalid cars.

(ii) **Services**
Agricultural services, certain cleaning services, public spectacles, funeral services, advertisements, hairdressing, hotels, resturants.
Temporary. Gas (not destined for use in motor vehicles).

Fourteen per cent. (For deliveries and imports of goods for current consumption and for services which have a particular bearing upon the economic social or cultural fields):

(i) **Goods**
Manufactured tobacco, coals and coke, electricity, petroleum and oils, buildings, some textile products, shoes.

(ii) **Services**
Certain services relating to the cinemas, certain cleaning services, travel agencies, certain services relating to building and furnishing, parking lots, telecommunications services.

Twenty-five per cent. ('Luxury' goods and services):

Goods
Cars and motorcycles, planes and helicopters, yachts, and other pleasure craft, jewellery, watches, clocks, thermometers, etc., furs, guns, tableware, televisions, gramophone records, etc., perfumes and toilet articles, photographic equipment, alcohol.

Eighteen per cent

All goods and services not otherwise mentioned are grouped under this 'normal' rate.

A definite list can be obtained from Export Services Division (see address at the end of this article).

Increase in Rates

The 14 per cent and 18 per cent rates will be increased to 15 per cent and 20 per cent on January 1, 1972.

Exemptions

Certain legal services will be exempt from the TVA, e.g., legal and medical services, financial services rendered by banks, services provided by educational establishments.

Imports

The rates of TVA imposed at importation are equal to those levied on internal transactions. The tax paid can be deducted by the importer when he sells to the retailer. An individual importing goods for his own use will be subject to the TVA on importation.

Import exemptions

Certain imported goods and services will be exempt from TVA notably:

(i) the transportation of imported goods to their point of destination in Belgium;
(ii) the importation and delivery of ships and service vessels and connected services;
(iii) the importation and delivery of aircraft and connected services;
(iv) the importation and delivery of diamonds, pearls and gems and connected services provided the recipient deals exclusively in them;
(v) the importation of returnable packaging, material for trade fairs, etc.;
(vi) goods in transit and bonded warehouses;
(vii) goods for re-export.

Transitional period

There are to be a number of transitional measures in respect of certain aspects of the new tax system:

(i) **Exports**
During 1972 TVA will be partially levied on exports as an interim measure. The Government has not yet announced in detail how this transitional arrangement will operate, but the application

of TVA will affect 50 per cent of exports 'in a selective manner,' i.e., some may not be subject to tax, others may be taxed at the full rate. After January 1, 1972, in accordance with the standard TVA system, exports will not be subject to TVA.

(ii) **Stocks**

In order to prevent the payment of both the current turnover taxes included in the value of stocks held at January 1, 1971, and the TVA due on the same goods when they are withdrawn for sale. there will be a refund of any turnover taxes already paid in respect of stocks held at January 1, 1971. This refund will be paid in equal quarterly instalments over a period ending on December 31, 1973.

(iii) **Investment goods**

In accordance with the standard TVA system any TVA paid on purchases of investment goods should be allowed as a deduction against the TVA liability of the purchaser. But in order not to encourage the postponement of the purchase of investment goods in anticipation of the proposed deduction (no corresponding deduction of turnover tax being available under current legislation), the Bill provides that only the following percentages of the T.V.A. paid on purchases of investment goods in the years 1971-1974 will be deductible:

For the TVA payable during 1971	50 per cent
For the TVA payable during 1972	65 per cent
For the TVA payable during 1973	75 per cent
For the TVA payable during 1974	90 per cent

As of January 1, 1975 a 100 per cent deduction will be allowed.

Effect on prices

The Government estimate that the introduction of the TVA will lead to an average rise in domestic prices of 2 per cent.

Inquiries about the new tax should be made to: Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 288 and 7175). (Telex 886143).

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Brussels 1.
(Tel. 12.31.96)
and
235 avenue d'Italie,
Antwerp 1.
(Tel. 32.25.45)

Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.,
1701 Centre International Rogier,
Place Rogier,
Brussels 1.
(Tel. 17.92.86 and 17.73.32)

Joselyne Miles, Longworth & Co.,
2-4, Treurenberg,
Brussels 1.
(Tel. 17.54.21)

Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.,
14-20 rue du Gouvernement Provisoire,
Brussels 1.
(Tel. 19.02.05)

Whinney, Murray & Co.,
80 rue de la Loi,
Brussels 4.
(Tel. 11.23.85)

Price Waterhouse & Co.,
Rue Ravenstein, 60,
1000 Brussels.
(Tel. 12.00.11)

Arthur Young & Co.,
Boulevard de L'Empereur, 15,
1000 Brussels.
(Tel. 13.41.74)

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Italy and India

IN A circular dated June 30, the Italian Minister of Foreign Trade announced that, following the Decision of June 8, 1970, of the Council of the European Communities authorizing the extension, the Trade Agreement between Italy and India signed on October 6, 1959, has been extended for a further year until June 30, 1971.

Trade exchanges will continue to be governed by Table A Imports and Exports list for Italy and by the rules laid down for each financial year by the Ministry for Industry and Commerce in New Delhi. It should be noted that imports of all types of goods into India are governed by the annual Import Trade Control policy.

Inquiries from exporters should be addressed to Tariff Section Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 466/467) where the Italian text may be seen.

Cholera precautions for travellers to the Middle East

LIBYA, LEBANON and Israel have reported cases of cholera to the World Health Organization and outbreaks have been reported in Syria and Dubai. The United Arab Republic (Egypt) has announced extensive measures for mass inoculation of the population.

All travellers to Libya, Lebanon, Kuwait, Dubai and Sharjah, will be inoculated on arrival unless they already hold a valid international certificate of inoculation against cholera. Turkey requires similar certificates to be held by all visitors from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Rumania, Syria, United Arab Republic, Iraq, Iran, India and Pakistan. Qatar authorities now require all travellers arriving from the Arab countries, Iran, India and Pakistan to hold valid inoculation certificates or to be inoculated on arrival.

Because of the inadequacy of quarantine facilities, the Bahrain Government will repatriate, at the traveller's expense, anyone arriving from the Middle East, Eastern Mediterranean, India and Pakistan without certificates for cholera inoculations given at least six days before arrival.

The Saudi Arabian authorities have tightened up existing regulations requiring all incoming travellers to carry valid cholera inoculation certificates. No cases of cholera have been reported in Saudi Arabia, but a mass inoculation campaign is in progress.

The Israeli authorities state that the outbreak is under control, but they are taking steps to inoculate all persons leaving the country by air. Iran and Jordan are reported to have declared their territories as being free from cholera, but both Jordan and Syria require valid cholera inoculation certificates to be held by travellers arriving from all Arab countries, Turkey, Cyprus, USSR and all Asian countries, and Syria has extended this requirement to all visitors from Europe.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 ((Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3454).

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Contact:– **Dr. FRY'S TRANSLATION SERVICE**

2, Victoria Gardens, Ladbroke Road, Notting Hill Gate, London, W.11. **Telephone: PARK 5087 and 7163**

Export Missions and Tours

Businessmen going overseas are reminded that the services of British commercial officers in posts throughout the world are freely available to them. A list of addresses was published in the July 15 *issue of the* Board of Trade Journal. *Businessmen wishing to avail themselves of this assistance should consult in advance either the regional officers of the Board of Trade (see page xviii of the August* 19 *issue) or the Export Services Division, Hillgate House,* 35 *Old Bailey, London, E.C.*4 *(Tel.* 01-248 5757).

OUTWARD MISSIONS

Oceanology team to visit Japan

A BRITISH TRADE MISSION will visit Japan from September 11 to 27 on behalf of 40 United Kingdom firms prominent in the field of Kingdom firms prominent in the field of oceanology. It will assess opportunities there for marketing a wide range of products and the sea and the seabed.

The mission – the first of its kind in this field – is being organized by the Association of British Oceanological Industries and the British National Export Council. It hopes to return with information which will lead to substantial British sales of equipment, instruments, materials and services in underwater technology. The mission will be led by Cdr. M. B. F. Ranken, president of Aquamarine International (Fisheries and Ocean Development), who states: 'Our main objective in Japan will be to produce a comprehensive report indicating prospective market areas of interest to all sections of industry concerned with oceanology. We have a great deal to offer in terms of scientific and industrial achievement in this expanding field.

'At the same time, Japan, like Britain, is a nation with long-established marine traditions and it is highly advanced in many branches of oceanology. We can therefore learn a lot from this mission. For this reason we aim to meet as many people as possible in industry and government, with a view to seeking an exchange of ideas as well as strengthening trade links.'

The mission will coincide with the 15th Assembly of the International Association for the Physical Sciences of the Ocean and an accompanying exhibition in Tokyo.

ABOI, with the support of BNEC, is later planning to send trade missions to Canada and the United States and to follow these up with missions to Eastern European countries.

Leicester mission to Hungary

A LEICESTER AND COUNTY Chamber of Commerce and Industry trade mission left for Hungary yesterday (September 1). The mission is made up of manufacturers of hosiery machines, textile machines, cable machines, machine tools, adhesive tapes, adhesives, sealants and sealing compounds, preparing, weaving and finishing machinery and jersey fabrics.

Programmes have been arranged by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the Commercial Department of the British Embassy. With the decentralization of Hungarian industry which is now taking place, members will on this occasion be visting not only the State purchasing organizations but also individual factories which now have the power to purchase.

The mission will be led by Mr. H. Leslie Milliard, chief executive of the Chamber, who on Sunday next will move on to Bulgaria, where he will meet executives of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and officials of various ministries, to cement relations established during the Chamber's successful visit there last year.

Examining a sample reel in his company's Lancashire works is Mr. Stephen L. Fenelon, technical sales representative of P. & S. Textiles Ltd., manufacturers of specialized filter fabrics, of Haslingden, Rossendale. Mr. Fenelon is making a five-week tour of Brazil, Argentina and Chile from August 24. *World-wide in scope, the company has established subsidiary factories in South Africa, the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Canada and the United States.*

Paper machinery members to visit Finland

ELEVEN members of the Paper Machinery Makers' Association are taking part in a trade mission to Finland, leaving London on November 15. The mission, which will be in Helsinki at the time of the Finnish Paper Makers' Engineers' Conference and which plans to visit the Paper Reseach Institute and mills throughout Finland, will be led by Mr. R. E. Waite, of W. Green, Son & Waite Ltd.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Capital goods to California

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS of capital goods are visiting the California market increasingly as the British Trade Drive develops momentum, reports BNEC United States.

Twenty-eight United Kingdom firms are represented at the Western Electronic Show and Convention in Los Angeles this week, compared with 23 last year. Another 20 companies will be sending technical representatives to San Francisco and Los Angeles in November on a mission organized by the BNEC Aerospace Committee.

Also in November, several top firms in the nuclear component field will be in California on a mission aimed at nuclear power generating utilities. They include Clarke Chapman Ltd., Vickers Engineering Ltd., Fairey Engineering Ltd., Reyrolle Parsons Automation Ltd., Newman Hender (Woodchester) Ltd., and English Electric reactor equipment division.

Other groups sending BNEC-assisted missions to California in the near future include the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association, the Agricultural Engineers' Association, and manufacturers of Petroleum and Chemical Equipment.

In February, BNEC will sponsor a joint venture at NEPCON, the National Electronic Packaging Convention (printed circuits, electronic sub-assemblies, etc.) at Anaheim, California.

Visiting African countries

MR. A. B. DAVIES, overseas department, Linguaphone Institute Ltd., London, leaves on September 14 for Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique and Angola. He will be surveying market prospects, visiting existing and prospective customers, and in Malawi will be meeting educational suppliers and others with a view to the appointment of an agency to handle Linguaphone language-learning products locally.

Extensive tour of markets

MR. GEOFFREY WOLFE, chairman and managing director of Wolf Electric Tools Ltd., the London-based portable electric tool firm, leaves London on September 18 for a tour of several of the firm's export markets and overseas associate companies. His trip begins with a visit to Iran, where Wolf Sapphire tools are now being marketed with considerable success. He then travels to India, where the firm hold a major share in an electric tool manufacturing concern.

At the beginning of October, Mr. Wolfe will visit the firm's Australian associate company, his visit coninciding with the launch of a major range of Wolf Sapphire electric tools.

Before returning in November, he will visit New Zealand, where Wolf are represented by two major distributors.

Wolf Electric Tools Ltd. claim to be the only all-British manufacturer in their field and their international network covers associate companies not only in Australia but also in Canada, South Africa and several European countries. In addition, they have representatives and distributors in more than 70 countries all over the world.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries concerning the insertion of advertisements in the Board of Trade Journal *should be addressed to HMSO, Room D92, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1 (01-248 9876, *Ext.* 6147).

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LIST

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Common agricultural policy

THE TEXTS of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes.*

The French texts of the Regulations may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

WINES

Regulation (CEE) No. 1678/70 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 1430/70** relating to imported wines coming from Algeria (*Journal Officiel* No. L185 dated August 19, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1679/70 relates to wines coming from Morocco and Tunisia imported by France (*Journal Officiel* No. L185 dated August 19, 1970).

CEREALS AND RICE

Regulation (CEE) No. 1695/70 waives **Regulation (CEE) No. 473/67** in so far as it concerns the validity of import certificates for certain cereal fodder plants (*Journal Officiel* No. L187 dated August 21, 1970).

Regulation (CEE) No. 1713/70 modifies **Regulation (CEE) No. 473/67** in so far as it concerns the guarantee for import certificates in the cereals and rice sectors (*Journal Officiel* No. L188 dated August 22, 1970).

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Regulation (CEE) No. 1715/70 annuls **Regulation (CEE) No. 1583/70** recording a state of severe crisis in the cauliflower market (*Journal Officiel* No. L188 dated August 22, 1970).

Imports from non-member countries

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 5, 1970 (page 297) contained details of goods which under Article 115 of the Treaty of Rome will not benefit from community treatment when imported by a Member State even though they may be accompanied by a circulation certificate.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L186 dated August 20, 1970 contains the texts of two Decisions as follows:

Decision No. 70/393/CEE authorizes Italy to exclude from community treatment roller bearings of all kinds (Common Customs Tariff No. 84.62) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision No. 70/394/CEE authorizes Italy to exclude from community treatment films in rolls, sensitized, unexposed, perforated or not (Common Customs Tariff No. 37.02) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States.

The French texts of these Decisions may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

EEC/Spain agreement

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L182 dated August 16, 1970 contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1524/70** concluding the Agreement between the EEC and Spain which was signed on June 29, 1970, together with the full text of the Agreement and the annexes and declarations which form part of it.

The *Journal Officiel* No. L182 also contains the text of **Regulation (CEE) No. 1525/70** relating to the safeguard measures provided for in the Agreement.

The French texts of these Regulations may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

ITALY

Importation of live calves from United Kingdom

THE ITALIAN Authorities have published amendments to the regulations governing the importation from the United Kingdom of male calves (from 15 days to 12 months old) for meat production.

Details of the revised Italian veterinary requirements may be

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obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Export Section, Government Building, Hook Rise, South Tolworth, Surrey (Tel. 01-337 6611, Ext. 200) or Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 467).

Exporters are reminded, however, that the export of live cattle, including calves, is subject to export licensing control.

Inquiries about the issue of export licences should be addressed to Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1.

SPAIN

Tariff modification: cotton not carded or combed

THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of August 13 announced the following modification to the Spanish customs tariff valid until October 31, 1970:

Tariff Heading	Description	Transitory duty
55.01	Cotton not carded or combed	11% *ad valorem*

Processed cheese liberalized

IN THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of August 10, 1970, the Spanish authorities announced that from August 1, 1970, processed cheese in portions (Tariff Heading 04.04) is on the liberalized trade regime.

Inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH global quotas for 1970 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 4. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second half of 1970, for some chemical products. Applications should be presented from September 1 to September 30.

Quota No.	Tariff Heading No.	Goods	Value of licences for which applications are invited (Pesetas)
10	15.10 C 28.02 28.14 A 28.15 B 28.41 B 3 Ex 28.46 B	Inorganic chemical products	30,250,000
11	17.02 A 1 17.02 B 1 Ex 29.25 J 29.25 H 29.42 A 29.42 C 29.44 A 29.44 B	Organic chemical products	24,200,000
15	34.02 B 34.03 B Ex 35.05 Ex 38.07 Ex 38.08 38.19 F 2 Ex 38.19 G 38.19 H Ex 38.19 J	Tensoactive preparations, preparations for lyes, lubricating preparations, glues and miscellaneous products of the chemical industries, not liberalized and not included in other quotas	63,525,000
19	39.02 C	Styrene and derivatives polymerization products	9,075,000

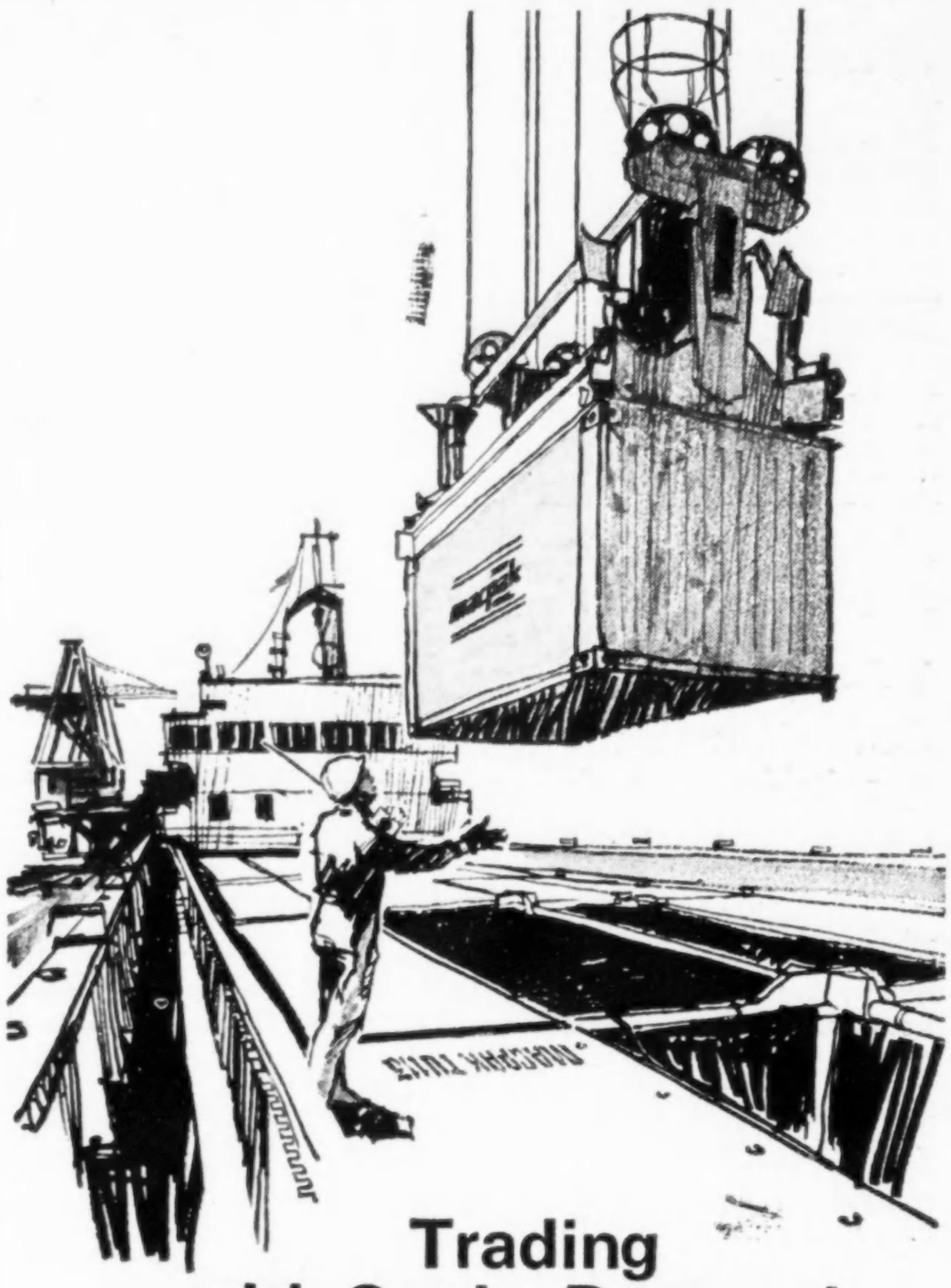
Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Import quota: coking coal

NOTICE WAS given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 14, 1970 (page 126) of a Spanish duty-free import quota for coking coal (tariff heading 27.01 A) valid until December 31, 1970. The Spanish *State Gazette* of August 18 announced that the quota has been increased to 3,400,000 tons.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

(*Continued on next page*)



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SPAIN, *continued*

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH global quotas for 1970 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 4. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second half of 1970. Applications should be presented from September 1 to September 30.

Quota No.	Goods	Value of licences for which applications are invited
		(Pesetas)
37	Other manufactures of cast iron or steel	13,310,000
38	Copper manufactures	6,050,000
41	Saws and blades	18,150,000

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

YUGOSLAVIA

Reduction of import duty on certain specialized equipment

THE *Official Gazette* has published decisions whereby the import duty on certain special equipment for airports, copper mines and copper production in Yugoslavia, and the tobacco, forestry, wood, cellulose and paper industries has been reduced to 12 per cent.

Details of goods affected may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475 and 420).

Introduction of certificates of origin of consumer durables

IT HAS been announced in the Yugoslav *Official Gazette* that certificates of origin must be obtained for the import of consumer durables including typewriters, radio and television sets, electric appliances and watches.

A full list of goods affected may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475 and 420).

Change in customs duty on component parts of cars

IT HAS been announced in the *Official Gazette* that the import duty on certain component parts of cars into Yugoslavia has been reduced, with the exception of chassis with motors, tariff heading 87.04.1, which has been increased.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475 and 420).

Reduction in customs duty on domestic refrigerators

THE YUGOSLAV customs tariff has been changed and domestic electric absorption refrigerators (tariff heading 84.15.3a) are now subject to an import duty of 23 per cent.

No further details are available but inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 475 and 420).

DENMARK

Import licensing amendments

THE DANISH Ministry of Commerce has announced the following amendments to the list of goods requiring import licences which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 25, 1970 (page 864).

Heading ex 07.01 Line 5 should read

'Other cabbages, except kale and broccoli, July 1-April 30'

Heading ex 07.03 Lines 4-7 should read

'Cucumbers and "asier"; blanched celery and other celery; cauliflowers, common cabbages and other cabbages, except kale and

(*Continued on page* 512)

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DENMARK, *continued*

broccoli (brassica oleracea var. asparagoids); carrots, horseradish and beetroot; potatoes; peppers; leeks and onions, except chives and garlic'

Heading 10.05 should read

'ex 10.05 Maize, except ears of maize (as a vegetable)'

Heading ex 20.07 should read

'The following fruit juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit; of apples, cherries, raspberries, strawberries, redcurrants and blackcurrants and mixtures containing juices of these fruits.'

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

IRAQ

Import of binoculars

LAW NO. 126 of 1970 prohibits the import of binoculars into Iraq except with the approval of the Ministry of Defence. Tourists, however, will be allowed to import binoculars upon entering Iraq provided they undertake to export them on leaving Iraq.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

IRAN

Importation of tyres and tubes

THE IRANIAN Ministry of Economy has announced that certain tyres and tubes for cars, trucks and buses are not now subject to the prior agreement of the Ministry for importation.

Regulations relating to poisonous substances

THE MINISTRY of Economy has laid down regulations governing the purchase, sale, import and consumption of 15 kinds from a variety of poisonous substances used in industry. The 15 items listed by Iran are subject to the permission of the Ministry for importation.

Inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Tar ff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

SOUTHERN YEMEN

Trade marks practice

THE REGISTRAR of Trade Marks, Aden, has recently adopted a new procedure under which he requires all applications for the registration or renewal of trade marks to be submitted through local agents.

The change in procedure is intended to facilitate compliance with the Southern Yemen Stamp Duty Law No. 5 of 1969 which makes it compulsory for a revenue stamp to be levied on every application addressed to a government department.

The new procedure has been introduced also with a view to expediting the handling of foreign applications by enabling minor queries arising from these applications to be dealt with locally.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

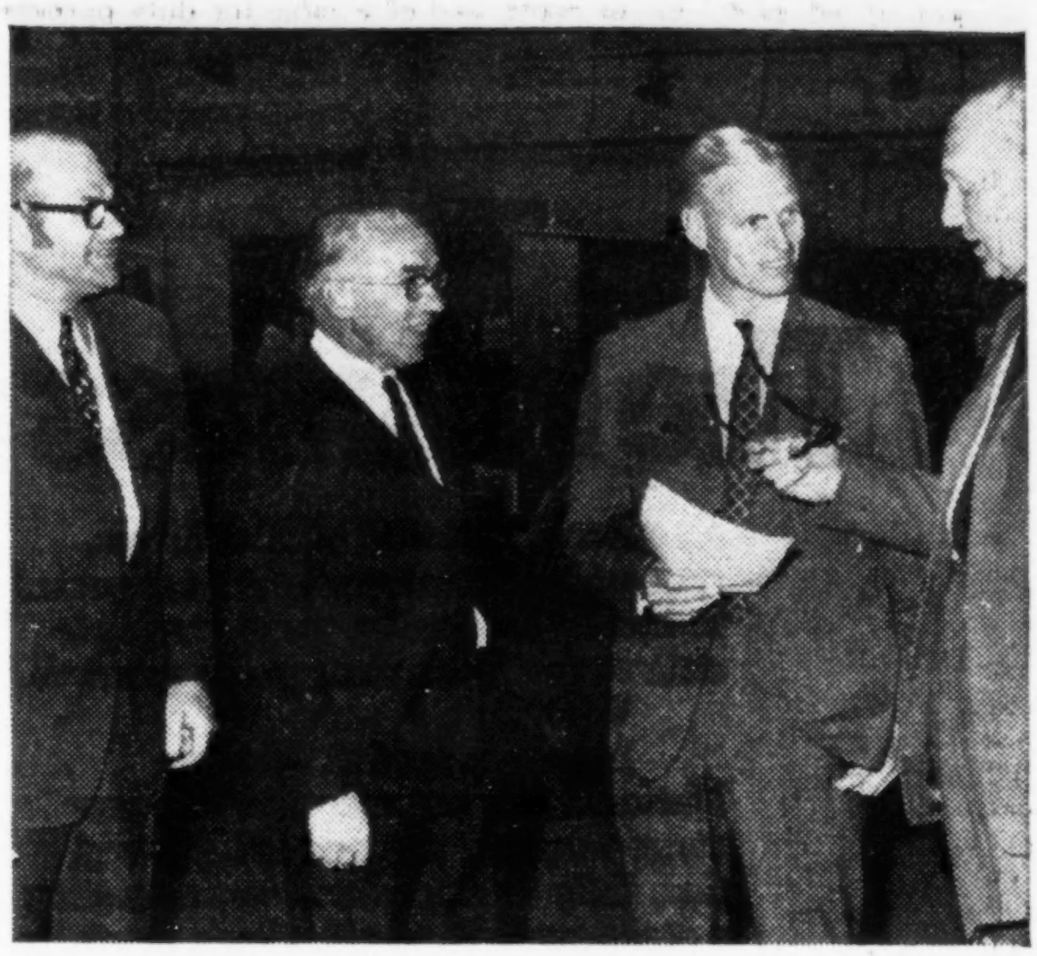
Budget proposals 1970

THE FOLLOWING changes were made to South African customs, excise and sales duties on August 12.

(1) Ordinary customs duties on petrol, aviation kerosene, power kerosene, aviation spirit and illuminating or heating kerosene under headings 27.10.20 and 27.10.30 have been amended.

(2) excise and customs duties under items 105.10/27.10, petroleum oils and oils obtained from bitumous minerals are also amended. The amendment of excise duty on item 117.05/87.02. Motor cars (including racing cars) and station wagon and similar dual purpose motor vehicles from 15c per lb. to 19c per lb. will come into effect on January 1, 1971.

(3) all general sales duties of 20 per cent have been raised to 25 per cent except those on matches and certain types, other sales duties have been adjusted and the following are affected:



Export orders valued at over £700,000 for British carpets were received during one day – August 5 – by Bond Worth Ltd., carpet manufacturers, Stourport-on-Severn, Worcester. The occasion was the opening of the company's £1 million warehouse at Horwich, Lancs., which was attended by over 40 overseas buyers. In his opening speech, Dr. J. T. Murray, chairman, Bond Worth Holdings Ltd., pointed out that the company's export turnover in carpets had increased very dramatically by 150 per cent in the previous 12 months. Pictured at the opening is Mr. Paul S. Godrich, managing director, Bond Worth (Exports) Ltd. (second left) with buyers from Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark.

134.00		Biscuits 19.08 and 19.07
145.00		Base metals and articles of base metal, 73.38, 73.40, 74.18, 74.19, 75.06, 76.15, 76.16 and 80.06
146.00		Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment, parts thereof, 84.54, 84.58, 85.04, 85.13, 85.14, 85.15
147.00		Vehicles, aircraft and spare parts thereof; vessels and certain associated transport equipment, 87.02, 89.01
		Sales Duties are also imposed on the following
Item 146.00	84.06	Outboard engines, combination inboard and outboard engines excluding parts thereof – 25 per cent
	84.08	Jet propulsion engines for boats, etc. – 25 per cent
	84.35	Office printing machines, etc. – 10 per cent
	84.52	Calculating machines, etc. – 10 per cent
	84.53	Statistical machines, etc. – 10 per cent
Item 147.00	87.02	Motorized caravans and similar vehicles – 10 per cent
	87.09	Motor cycles, auto-cycles, etc. – 10 per cent
	87.14	Wheeled vehicles with chassis for self service stores – 10 per cent
Item 148.00	90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular, prismatic or not – 25 per cent
	90.07	Photographic cameras and photographic flashlight apparatus (excluding air survey cameras, etc.): (1) Photocopying apparatus (not contact type) – 10 per cent (2) Other – 25 per cent
	90.08	Cinematographic projectors, sound and silent – 25 per cent
	90.09	Image projectors, etc. – 25 per cent
	90.10	(1) Photographic laboratory apparatus – 25 per cent (2) Photocopying apparatus (contact type) – 10 per cent
	91.01	Pocket watches, wrist watches and other watches – 25 per cent
	91.02	Clocks with watch movements – 25 per cent
	91.04	Other clocks – 25 per cent
em 149.00	93.02	Revolvers and pistols – 10 per cent
	93.04	Sporting and target shooting guns, rifles and carbines – 10 per cent
	93.05	Air spring and similar pistols, rifles and guns – 10 per cent

Inquiries should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

Customs tariff amendment

THE FOLLOWING amendment was notified in the South African *Government Gazette* No. 2769 of August 14.

R. 1296

Tariff item sub-heading 56.07.65 has been renumbered to 56.07.75 in order to simplify interpretation. The provision against the sub-heading is: Other fabrics of synthetic fibres of a weigh t

per sq. yd. of 4·2 oz. or more, and of a value for duty purposes per sq. yd. exceeding 30c:

56.07.75.10 Of a value for duty purposes per sq. yd. not exceeding 52c.

56.07.75.90 Other.

Inquiries should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 513, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of August 21, contains applications to the Board of Trade and Industries for an increase in the duty on magnetic sound and similar recording tape, whether or not in cassettes, but excluding video and computer tape, classified under sub-heading 92.12.70 from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 35 per cent *ad valorem*, and a withdrawal of the rebate facilities in respect of: coated paper and paperboard by the amendment of rebate item 310.05/48.07 to provide for a rebate of the full duty on fancy printed paper, lace paper, enamel paper and paperboard, paper and paperboard coated with artificial plastic materials (excluding cellulose or cellulose derivatives) and other coated paper and paperboard of a basis weight per square metre not exceeding 25 grammes, not waxed or printed, for the manufacture of boxes, bags and other packing containers.

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposed to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2274).

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Arms prohibition

THE EQUATORIAL Guinean Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified HM Embassy in Yaoundé that the introduction of arms of any description into Equatorial Guinea is strictly prohibited.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 339, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2334).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (KINSHASA)

Tariff modifications

ORDONNANCE-LOI No. 70/030 of April 30, 1970 announced the following tariff modifications for The Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa).

Congolese Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Customs Duty	Fiscal Duty
85.04	Electric accumulators			
20	Lead	Each	5%	20%
30	Alkaline and other	Each	5%	15%
40	Accumulator plates	Kg.	5%	10%
50	Cases and other parts	Kg.	5%	10%

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 408, 423 and 288).

DAHOMEY

Regulations regarding cement and iron rods

MINISTERIAL DECREES Nos. 003/MEP/MF/AE/COM and 004/MEP/MF/AE/COM of July 4, 1970 introduced new Dahomey regulations banning the re-export of imported cement and iron rods and fixing their wholesale and retail prices as follows:

Cement – Wholesale Price 9,200 francs (CFA) per ton
Retail Price 9,500 francs (CFA) per ton

Iron Rods –

Width	Ordinary Quality		Superior Quality	
	Wholesale Francs (CFA) per ton	Retail Francs (CFA) per ton	Wholesale Francs (CFA) per ton	Retail Francs (CFA) per ton
6 m/m	53,000	57,000	57,000	62,000
8 m/m	51,500	55,000	55,500	60,500
10 m/m	62,000	66,500	66,000	71,000
12 m/m	68,000	73,000	72,000	77,000
14 m/m	66,000	71,000	70,000	75,000
16 m/m	64,000	69,000	68,000	73,000
20 m/m	63,000	67,000	67,000	72,000

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 408, 423 and 288).

Dr. Ahmed Laaberti (right), the Moroccan Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is seen here with Mr. G. S. Smith, director of the Veterinary Division of the Milk Marketing Board, examining liquid nitrogen containers. The containers are used for storing and transporting bull semen in the Board's A.I. stud. Morocco imports some £4 million worth of dairy products, and during his recent visit, Dr. Laaberti's discussions with the Milk Marketing Board centred around the establishment of an artificial insemination network in Morocco. The visit of Dr. Laaberti results from a mission to Morocco last autumn by the British Agricultural Export Council.

MOZAMBIQUE

Rate of general customs fee raised

THE FOLLOWING extract appeared in *Boletim Oficial de Mozambique*, Series I, No. 54, dated July 8, 1970.

Legislative Decree No 2992

The rate of the general customs fee (part 22 of the table annexed to Decree 31883 of February 12, 1942) is raised to 5 per cent in respect of import clearance notes.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Rate of general customs fee raised

THE FOLLOWING extract appeared in *Boletim Oficial de Sao Tome e Principe*, No. 21 (page 638), dated May 21, 1970.

Decree No. 172/70

Sole Article. The governments of the Overseas Provinces shall be empowered to raise to 5 per cent *ad valorem*, where the circumstances of each province so justify, the rate of the general customs fee referred to in sub-section 22 of the table annexed to Decree 31883 (February 12, 1942), with regard to import clearance rates.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ANGOLA

Rate of general customs fee raised

THE FOLLOWING extract appeared in *Boletim Oficial de Angola* dated June 19, 1970 (pp. 959-60).

Legislative Decree No. 4013

Article 1. In respect only of import clearance notes, the rate of the general customs fee shown in section 22 of the table annexed to Decree No. 31883 (February 12, 1942), established in Decree No. 47776 (June 24, 1967) at 3.5 per cent, shall be raised to 5 per cent.

Article 2. The rise in the rate referred to in the foregoing article shall apply to the importation of all goods of any origin or point of consignment.

Sole proviso. The rate referred to in the foregoing article shall be maintained at 3·5 per cent in respect of the following goods where imported under reduced customs duties or exempt therefrom, under Decree No. 41024 (February 28, 1957) or subsequent legislation:

(a) Raw materials needed in the work of industries within the province and finished or semi-finished articles to be incorporated in the products of such industries;

(b) Equipment intended for the installation, extension or renovation of industrial equipment.

Article 3. This Decree shall enter into effect immediately except in respect of goods loaded at the point of origin on a date preceding the publication of this Decree in the *Boletim Oficial* of this province or those covered by a public tender award where Customs clearance has not yet been issued.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Surcharges on manufactured tobacco

THE FOLLOWING extract appeared in *Boletim Oficial de Angola*, dated June 20 (pages 964-5).

Legislative Decree No. 4014

Article 1. A surcharge shall be established additional to the rates of the stamps used in the sealing of manufactured tobacco of any origin or place of consignment, as referred to in Article 54 of Decree No.33532 (February 21, 1944).

Article 2. The surcharge referred to in the foregoing article shall be levied, in respect of each package of manufactured tobacco as follows:

Class 1:

Cigars or Cigarillos in packages containing any number of units:

(a) Cigars – each 1 Esc.
(b) Cigarillos – each 0·20 Esc.

Class 2:

Cigarettes in packages or cartons or tins containing not more than 100 in it:

Per 20 cigarettes or part 1 Esc.

Class 3:

(a) Of a manufacturing price (excluding any taxes) of from 2 Esc. to 2·50 Esc. per pack:

Per 20 cigarettes or part 0·50 Esc.

(b) Of a manufacturing price (excluding any taxes) greater than 2·50 Esc. per pack:

Per 20 cigarettes or part 1 Esc.

Article 3. The retail selling price of manufactured tobacco as referred to in the foregoing articles may only be increased by an amount corresponding to the surcharge introduced in this Decree.

Article 4. The revenue of the surcharge shall be made over to the National Treasury under a detailed list showing the number of units, makes, and classes as referred to in Article 2, of tobacco liable at the rates shown therein, made out by the revenue office attached to tobacco factories, in respect of local production and by Customs posts in respect of tobacco of other origin.

Article 5. No establishment shall be exempt from payment of the surcharge referred to in this Decree.

Article 6. (Reporting by concessionary firms of stock).

Article 7. This Decree shall enter into effect immediately.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

MAURITIUS

Export processing zone

IT WAS recently announced by the government of Mauritius that in order to encourage the setting up of export industries in the island an export processing zone would be established in the country. To this end arrangements are being made for the early introduction of the necessary legislation so that the zone may become operational on November 3, 1970.

This proposal constitutes the first stage of a scheme to set up one or more geographical zones in Mauritius, whether solely for industrial processing with exportation in view (export processing zones), or including, in addition, transhipment and re-export facilities (free zones). In this preliminary stage, the whole island will, for all practical purposes, become an export processing zone, and existing infrastructural facilities at Plaine Lauzun and elsewhere, supplemented as necessary will be used for the purpose.

Industrialists manufacturing only for export will be grouped in these areas (or sub-zones) to facilitate administration and control. In the meantime, the planning and costing of the geographical zones will be proceeded with near the sea-front and/or the airport.

The following are the advantages, benefits and facilities which the Mauritius government proposes to grant to industries manufacturing within the zone, i.e., only for export. (These industries would be known as Export Enterprises, Category A):

i. Complete exemption from payment if import duty on capital goods (that is machinery, equipment and spare parts).
ii. Complete exemption from payment of import and excise duty on raw materials, components and semi-finished goods (except spirits, tobacco and petroleum products).
iii. Corporate Income Tax holiday for a minimum of 10 years and a maximum of 20 years, depending on the merits of each case.
iv. Immediate issue of import licences for machinery and raw and semi-finished materials and of export licences for the finished products.
v. Completion within 24 hours of Customs inspection of incoming or outgoing commodities.
vi. Loans at preferential rates (from commercial banks) for the importation of raw materials.
vii. Electric power at preferential rates.
viii. Exemption from payment of crane and other harbour handling dues chargeable by Government on imported contents of export products.
xi. Export finance at preferential rates of interest.
x. The issue of permanent residence permits to promoters and shareholders as warranted by the size of their interest.
xi. Priority to export-oriented industries, wherever possible in the allocation of investment capital by the Development Bank of Mauritius.
xii. Provision of reinforced factory buildings (preferably 2 to 3 storeys high) for use by industrialists.
xiii. Loans of up to 50 per cent of total building cost for a 10-year period.
xiv. Provision of an office and creation of a Committee to deal promptly and exclusively with applications in respect of industries falling within the Export Processing Zone.
xv. Reshuffling of labour legislation as under:
(a) Exemption of industries in the zone from the provisions of the Termination of Contact of Service Ordinance.
(b) Minor amendments to labour legislation to enable manufacturers to meet export targets.
(c) Creation, in due course, for the benefit of employees, of a National Pensions Scheme. (In the meantime, employers will be expected to provide normal retirement benefits).
xvi. Lease at preferential rates of land in the vicinity of housing estates (e.g., La Cure) with an occupancy of less than 50 per cent.
xvii. Exemption from payment of registration fees on land and buildings purchased by new industrial enterprises.

xviii. Establishment of an Export Promotion Council.
xix. Establishment of a Foreign Trade Unit (to facilitate access to foreign markets).
xx. Government contribution to the cost of approved export market surveys, trade missions and trade fairs.
xxi. Direct negotiation by the Government, in association with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with shipping and air lines for favourable terms of freight.
xxii. Reimbursement by the Government of a substantial percentage of the cost of approved collective advertising (catalogues, etc.) by Mauritius firms in overseas markets.
xxiii. Agreement in principle to exempt from Income Tax profits earned from foreign investments in Mauritius if these are not transferred but are re-invested in Mauritius.
xxiv. Proposal of the Mauritius Government:
(a) to become a member of the International Investment Agency with a view to offering overseas investors protection against non-commercial risks; and
(b) to study the ways and means of providing guarantee against losses in overseas countries due to political events.

The above facilities and benefits will, of course, not apply to old-established industries like sugar, tea, aloe-fibre, etc.

It is also proposed to encourage the orientation of existing industries towards export by introducing the following additional benefits and facilities for enterprises where the export sales will not be less than 20 per cent of the value of the total sales and are worth not less than Rs. 100,000. (These industries would be called Export Enterprises, Category B):

(a) Complete exemption from payment of import duty (i) on capital goods, (ii) on raw and semi-finished materials as regards products manufactured for export. (The products manufactured for the local market would be similarly exempted during the first three years of operation, duty becoming payable as from the fourth year.)
(b) Priority treatment in respect of applications for licences, Customs clearance, etc.
(c) Bank loans (for the importation of raw materials) and export finance at preferential rates of interest.
(d) Easy grant of work and residence permits.
(e) Similar benefits, as far as possible, to those outlined under paragraph 3 (xi to xxiv) above.

Applications from firms interested in setting up in Mauritius should be submitted to the Secretary for Industrial Development, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Port Louis, copying their response to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2226).

CEYLON

Import licensing arrangements

CEYLON IMPORT control notice No. 17/70 contains an additional list of proprietary veterinary drugs and feed additives which may be imported on licences issued as under quota item D.3.

The list may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/472/473).

Import licensing of dental materials

CEYLON IMPORT control notice No. 16/70 contains an additional list of dental materials which may be imported on licences issued under quota item D.1.

The list may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471, 472, 473).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer industries: Revocation of Order

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government has issued a notice of Revocation of Order under Section 4(4) of the Economic Expansion Incentives (Relief from Income Tax) Act, 1967, on the following pioneer industries and pioneer products:

Industries	Products
Bitumen manufacture	Bitumen
Chemicals	Regenerated lubricating oil
Petroleum products	Base lubricants and by-products
Grease manufacture	Greases, all types

This notice means that the Industries and Products shown will

(*Continued on next page*)

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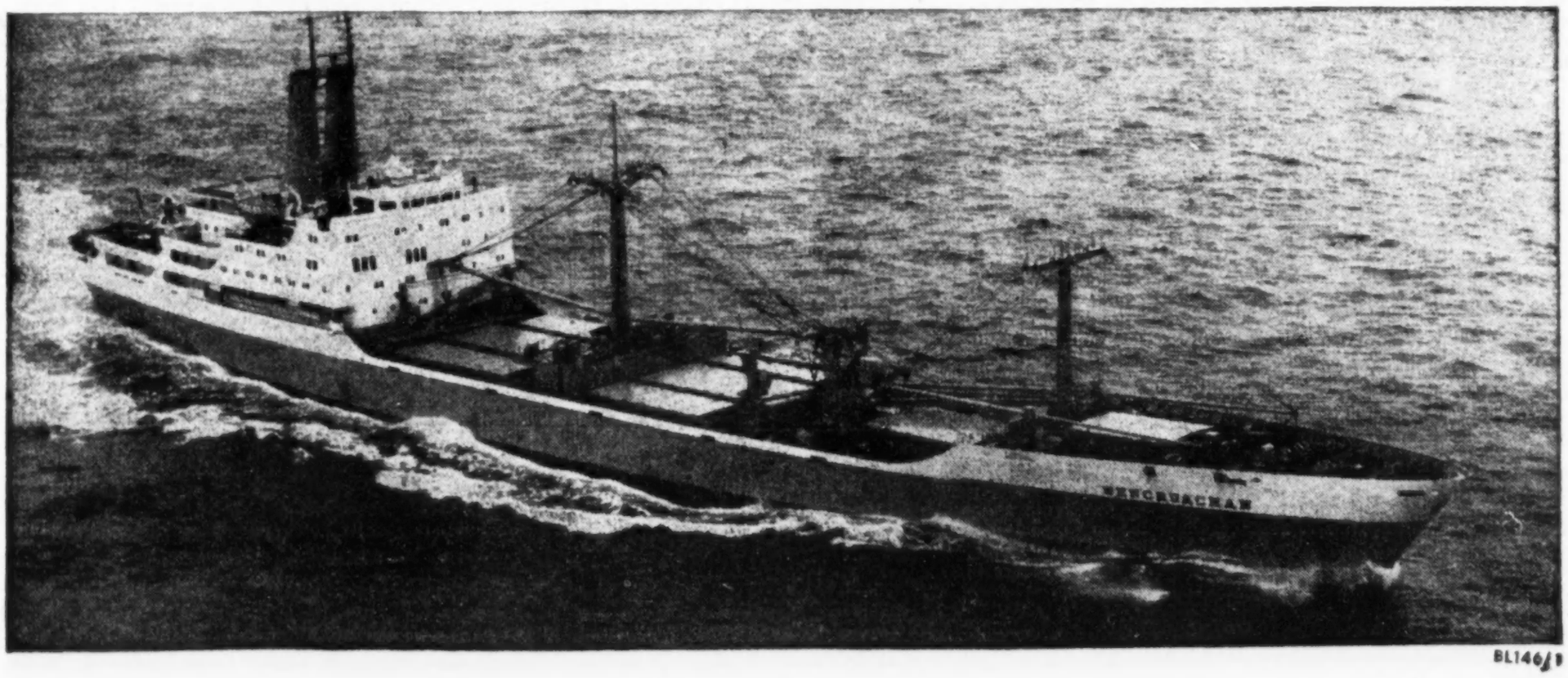

BL146/1

NEW ZEALAND

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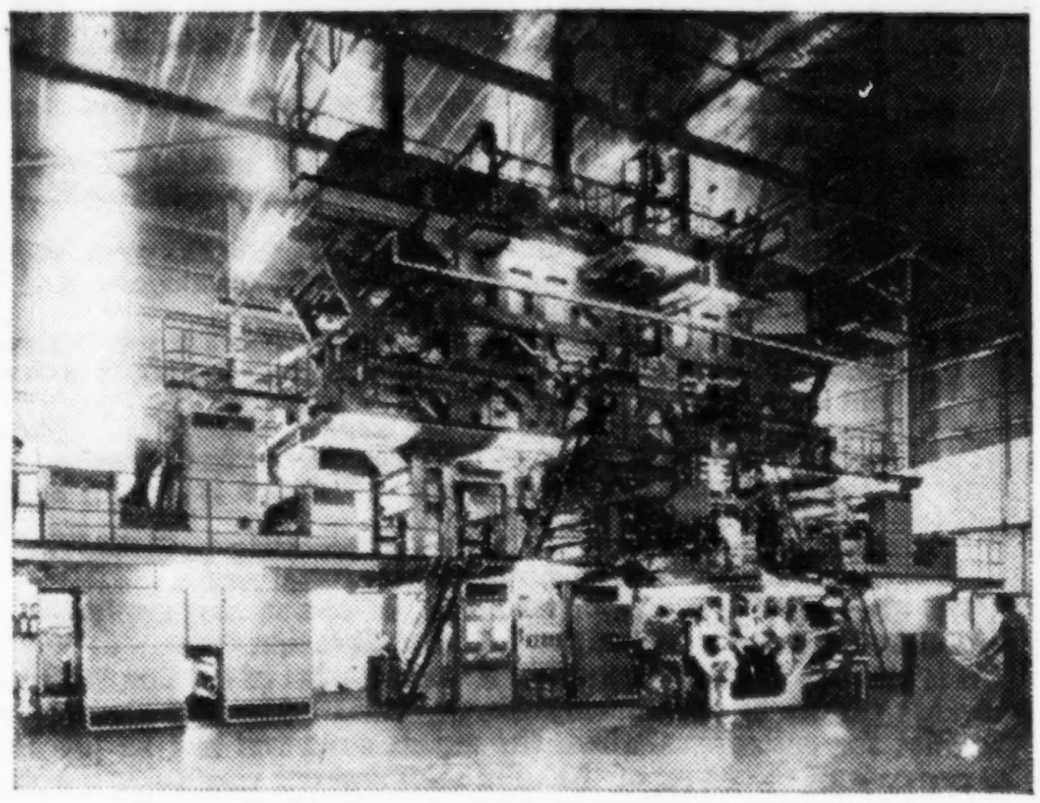

Halley-Miller web offset press, purchased by Readers Digest Australia, installed at John Sands Pty. Ltd., Sydney. Manufactured by Baker Perkins Ltd., Peterborough, and valued at $A1.25 million, the press commenced production last April and prints five colours on both sides of a web of paper at a speed of 1,600 per minute.

SINGAPORE, *continued*

cease to have pioneer status. It is also stated that the Revocation shall have no effect on pioneer certificates previously issued.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143), quoting reference CRE 24014/G.

MALAYSIA

Plastic flushing cisterns designated pioneer products

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed that the Malaysian Government has declared the following industries and products to be pioneer industries and pioneer products under the Investment Incentives Act, 1968.

Industries	Products
Manufacture of plastic products, n.e.s.	Flushing cisterns

The proposal to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 29, 1969.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143), quoting reference CRE 25348.

AUSTRALIA

Simplification of the Australian customs tariff

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 29, 1970 giving details of the simplification of the Australian customs tariff. Draft chapters of the revised tariff will be published and one month allowed (from the date of publication) by the Australian authorities for objections.

Drafts of the following chapters were published on August 27,

and are available in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, who will supply details on request:

8 Edible fruits
20 Preparations of vegetables, fruit, etc.
21 Miscellaneous edible preparations
22 Beverages
37 Photographic and cinematographic goods
65 Headgear and parts therefor
68 Articles of stone, slate, plaster, asbestos
69 Ceramic products.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street , London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2318/2319), quoting Reference No. CRE 30848.

NEW ZEALAND

Emergency Protection Authority on woven textile fabrics

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Industries and Commerce has again asked the Emergency Protection Authority to look into the question of import duty and import licensing on certain woven textile fabrics first referred to it in June 1968. These items were re-referred in August 1969 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 3, 1969, page 654). This move has become necessary because under the Act setting up the Emergency Protection Authority any temporary duty imposed as a result of its inquiries lapses after one year.

Details of the temporary duties now in force were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 22, 1968, page 1439. The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by September 11, 1970.

In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents in New Zealand.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 25006/G.

Emergency Protection Authority reports

COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority reports have been received and are available from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321):

Tariff Item	Description
32.10	Artists', etc., colours
32.10.09	Other
84.06.23	Marine engines – compression-ignition types
84.06.24	Other types
84.60.09	Moulding boxes for metal foundry
84.23.04	Excavating machinery – other

Customs tariff changes

THE NEW ZEALAND government has issued Orders which came into force on August 7, 1970, amending certain items in the New Zealand Customs Tariff. The Chapters concerned are 32 and 90.

These changes are being published in a fuller form by the new computerized Export Intelligence Service and information is also available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468/469/401).

FIJI

Customs tariff changes

THE FIJI government has issued Orders which came into force on June 26, 1970, amending numerous items in the Fiji Customs Tariff.

These changes are being published in a fuller form by the new computerized Export Intelligence Service and information is also available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468/469/401).

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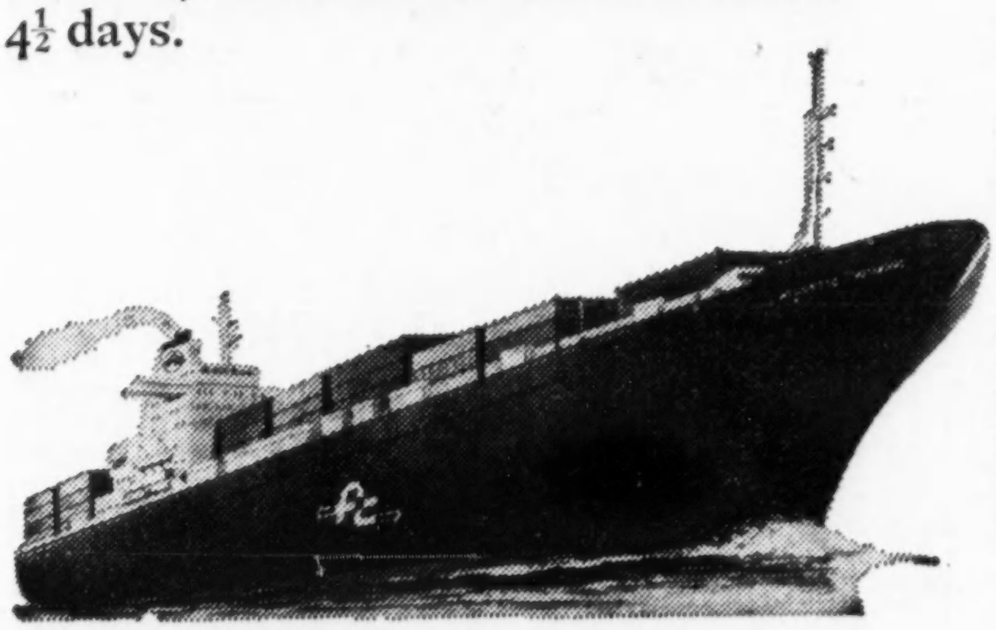
Bookings for full container loads only, on a house to house basis will be accepted by all Cunard Brocklebank offices and agents who will be able to arrange carriage to all principal inland places in Canada.



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VENEZUELA

Import duty on whisky increased

THE VENEZUELAN Ministry of Finance has announced that the duty on whisky was increased on August 19 from 3·00 Bolivares per kilo gross to 6·00 Bolivares per kilo gross.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 474 or 476).

BOLIVIA

Loans for industry

THE BOLIVIAN Government, by Supreme Decree No. 09208 of May 7, have authorized private banks and the banking department of the Banco Central to grant credits to the construction, mining, agricultural, cattle and handicraft industries for improvement and transformation, to assist in the exportation of non-traditional products and in general to encourage the development of other productive sectors of the economy.

In order to give these credits the banks must submit a technical, economic and financial study of each project to the Banco Central, which would, after careful consideration of the study, be able to open credits and offer loans to the private and public banks and development institutions.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2289).

UNITED STATES

Banned hazardous substances—carbon tetrachloride

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of March 25, 1970 announced the tentative adoption by the United States Commission of Food and Drugs of the proposal to classify carbon tetrachloride and mixtures containing it (including that used in fire extinguishers) as a banned hazardous substance under the United States Federal Hazardous Substance Act.

After consideration of comment received the Commissioner has modified the proposed regulations, to exempt trace quantities of carbon tetrachloride in other chemicals when they are unavoidable under reasonable manufacturing conditions and do not result in an atmospheric concentration greater than 10 parts per million. The proposal becomes effective from November 17, 1970.

Further details about this notice may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456, 457).

Federal Hazardous Substance Act: proposed amendments

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of December 10, 1969 announced the amendment of the Federal Hazardous Substance Act by the Child Protection and Toy Safety Act of 1969. The Commissioner of Food and Drugs now proposes further amendments to the hazardous substances regulations to define and provide test methods for determining 'combustible substances', 'combustible solids' and 'combustible contents of self-pressurized containers'. The amendments also provide for the existing regulation regarding flammabilty to be revised and updated.

Interested persons may submit written comments to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Room 6-62, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20582 not later than September 19, 1970.

Further details about this notice may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, United States Section. Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397), reference FR 18.8.70.

Non-rubber footwear investigation

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of August 5, 1970 gave notice of a public hearing to be held in connection with an investigation into non-rubber footwear under section 301(b) (1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Tariff Commission has now posponed the hearing until October 20, 1970.

Further details can be obtained from United States Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397), reference FR 20.8.70.

Agricultural tractor safety

THE United States National Highways Safety Bureau will hold a public meeting on September 17 in the Mark Building, 12th and Spruce Streets, St. Louis, Mo., to obtain information relating to the extent, cause and prevention of agricultural tractor accidents on public roads, and on farms.

Interested persons are invited to attend or may send in written comments to the Bureau in Washington by September 21.

Further details are available from the United States Section, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397) (Ref. FR 21.8.70).

Origin of marking cast iron pipe and fittings

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of July 22, 1970 announced that The Bureau of Customs were considering whether cast iron pipe and fittings should be marked to indicate country of origin. The Bureau has now extended the time for filing comments until September 6, 1970.

Further details may be obtained from Commercial Relations and Exports Department, United States Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397). Reference FR 20.8.70.

(Continued on next page)

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UNITED STATES, *continued*

Certification of cargo containers for transport under customs seal

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of September 24, 1969, gave notice of the proposals put forward by the United States Department of Transportation (Coast Guard) for the certification of containers moving in international trade under customs seal.

Public participation was encouraged and several comments were heard resulting in the recent publication of the new regulations for certification, containing some changes from the original proposals.

Further details of these regulations may be obtained from the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455/6/7) (Ref. FR 31.7.70).

Tariff and trade laws Bill

A DRAFT BILL (HR 18970) to amend the tariff and trade laws of the United States was approved by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives on August 13. The proposed legislation, to be known as the Trade Act of 1970, will be debated on the floor of the House when business is resumed in mid-September, after which it will be referred to the Senate.

The draft Bill, the full text of which was published on August 21, contains the following main provisions:

(a) Extension to July 1, 1973 the United States President's trade agreement authority to proclaim reductions in rates of import duty under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.
(b) New authority and direction to the President under Section 252 of the Trade Expansion Act to act against import restrictions or other Acts of countries that unjustifiably affect United States trade.
(c) Amendment to the tariff adjustment (escape clause) and adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act to provide new criteria under which it will be easier to establish injury for purposes of relief.
(d) Special criteria for injury from imports requiring the imposition of increased duty or other import restictions unless such action is contrary to the national interest.
(e) To limit annually the total quantity of imports of certain textiles and footwear for an initial period of five years from 1971.
(f) Amendment to the Anti-dumping Act and to the countervailing duty law to limit the period in which action must be taken after presentation of a case.
(g) Authority to the President from January 3, 1971 onwards to proclaim modifications in the United States tariff in respect of the agreement to eliminate the American Selling Price System of customs valuation.
(h) Introduction of tariff-rate quotas from January 1, 1971 on imported mink furskins and often on certain forms of glycine.
(i) A system of tax deferral for a new type of United States corporation known as a Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC) and its shareholders. To qualify at least 95 per cent of a corporation's assets and of its gross receipts must be export related.

It is still too early to predict the future course of this draft legislation or to say whether, or if so when, the Bill or anything like the Bill in its present form will become law. A further notice will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* when the prospects are clearer.

In the meanwhile any inquiries should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, United States Section, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3365). Full text of the Bill may be seen at the Board of Trade, Room D27, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU.

Investigation into the importation of ferro alloys and related products

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 28, 1969 gave notice of the investigations by the United States Office of Emergency Preparedness (formerly 'Planning') to determine whether or not ferro alloys and related products are being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security.

After a long, detailed investigation the OEP has now published its findings to the effect that the importation of these products is *not* of sufficient quantities to threaten the national security.

Any further information or details of the report may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2404).

CANADA

Addition of certain dairy products to Import Control List

EFFECTIVE FROM August 14, cheese of all types, dry whole milk, evaporated and condensed milk, and animal feeds containing more than 40 per cent of non-fat milk solids, have been added to the Import Control List.

A copy of the full text of the Canadian Government announcement on this subject is available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4M 7HU (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 455, 456 and 457).

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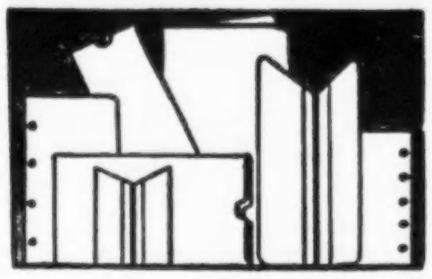

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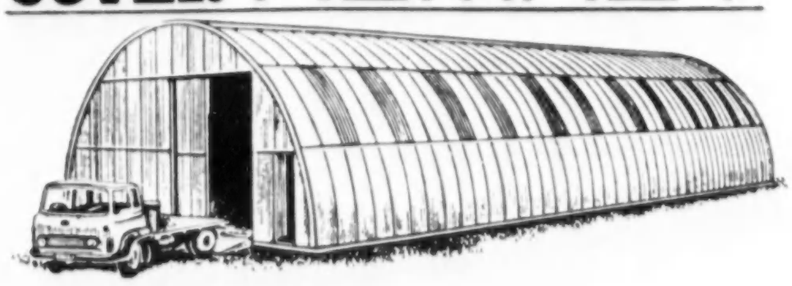

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